

The week

HOME 1-5
OU to increase number of chairs
Polytechnics bid for larger share
of SSRC grants
Eric Robinson becomes Preston's
new director

NORTH AMERICA 6
NAS president criticizes security
blanket on science
Co-operative courses will be hit
by Reagan cuts
California "summit" on
exploitation of biotechnology
300 colleges freed from civil
rights rules

OVERSEAS 7
Ireland may have to freeze a
third of vacant posts
University of Zimbabwe adds
veterinary science
Top Bulgarian scientist in
corruption scandal
West Berlin plans crack-down on
"eternal students"

ARTICLES 8-12
Social science in crisis: Peter
David and Donald Fields report
on how social science is
surviving in the United States
and Scandinavia, 8
Operation Falcon - how Polish
academic life is being
"normalized", 8
Olga Wojtas talks to Nell
Stewart, the new NUS
president; and Caroline Benn
discusses how the new
Government in Greece is
approaching university
reform, 9
Jean Welschberger discusses the
uses and abuses of quotation,
11

ARTS 10
Rosemary Ashton reviews an
exhibition on the 150th
anniversary of Goethe's death,
10
BOOKS 13-17
Peter Which reviews the collected
philosophical papers of G. E.
M. Anscombe, 13
Peter Abell discusses the Basque
co-operative at Mondragon
(14), Guy Routh reviews The
New Science of Organizations
by Alberto Ramos (15), Dennis
Duncanson reviews three new
books on Vietnam (16), and W.
J. Brammar discusses the DNA
story (17)

NOTICEBOARD 18
CLASSIFIED INDEX 19
OPINION 22-24
Tessa Blackstone discusses the
advantages of a year between
school and university; Charlotte
Barry reports on the VAT
threat to adult education; and
Don's Diary from Stuart
Marriott of the New University
of Ulster, 22
Letters on the Chilver report and
the cost of books; and Hugh
Mason of the APT discusses the
future of the CNA in "Union
View", 23

Next Week

Mary Midgley on the moral
melodrama of evolution
S. A. Walkland on civil liberties
Eric Liggett on open admissions

Published by Times Newspapers, Ltd.
20 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EX.
Telephone 01-837 1324



HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT
2011 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EX. Telephone 01-837 1324

Back to philanthropy

There are between two and three million graduates in Britain today, most from universities but an increasing proportion from polytechnics and colleges. Compared to their fellow citizens they are successful and affluent. But the majority has little continuing contact with the institutions from which they received their degrees. An occasional buff-enveloped circular, an even more occasional graduates' dinner, fading away as the years since graduation accumulate. With the possible and only partial exception of Oxford and Cambridge colleges most universities seem to have been less successful in sustaining the active affection of their graduates than many schools that of their old boys or girls.

The reasons for this disengagement are plain. Since the formation of the University Grants Committee after World War I universities have come to rely more and more on regular grants from the state for the bulk of their income. Far from increasing their "accountability" these circumstances, until as late as the middle 1970s, made universities much less susceptible to lay pressures of the intensity experienced by most private American universities. Certainly pecuniary proselytizing among graduates seemed to be quite unnecessary.

In a similar way the establishment of a comprehensive system of student grants in the early 1960s made scholarships redundant, historically an important object of graduate, civic, and even corporate philanthropy. In a much more general sense universities over the last 50 years have allowed their local roots to wither. No longer did their students come to lectures on the tram going home in time for high tea. No longer were their graduates concentrated in the professional and business classes of the local community. Instead students were drawn from a national constituency, were taught in universities which seemed to have distanced themselves, literally as well as metaphorically, from the communities in which they had once been so firmly rooted, and when they graduated they went to work anywhere in Britain or the world. As higher education expanded, it also drew apart.

Many universities how regret that their older and more intimate links with proud communities and with proud graduates have been allowed to atrophy. The state is no longer benign and generous but demanding and mean. Yet universities have become so dependent on it for their income that they have no alternative resources to fall back on now that the UGC grant has been so strin-

gently reduced. On the other side of the binary line the freedom of local authorities to express their civic pride in their polytechnics and colleges through supplementary income has been very much reduced. In these circumstances it is natural that minds in higher education should turn back to industrial subsidy and graduate philanthropy, to examine whether in the very different conditions of the 1980s they might again become significant sources of income.

As the recent experience of Salford has shown, industry can be a significant source of money for universities. But industrial subsidy is provided on the basis not of philanthropy but of business. Industry will pay universities to do things for it; it will not pay them simply to be universities. There is no particular evidence that British industry is prepared to take the long (and usually) view of its commercial self-interest that Exxon, for example, has shown by making what is effectively a block grant to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Marketing experience can be applied to the task of 'giving'

Local communities, as represented at any rate by their elected authorities, can do little more than give token help to universities. They are under no more intense financial pressure from the Government as the universities, and they must, of course, justify to their voters ever increasing rate demands. In any case they have their own half of higher education, the polytechnics and colleges, which quite naturally they must put first. One of the unintended consequences of the binary policy no doubt has been to cut off universities from the benefits of civic pride.

So it seems that the most profitable source of extra revenue might be the reawakened philanthropy of graduates. After all most universities have acquired a little experience of salesmanship over the past three years in the analogous field of recruiting overseas students. This marketing experience can now be applied to the greater task of what Americans call "giving". Of course, many people in Britain may resent the high-pressure tactics that in the United States are an indispensable tool of survival for most private universities and colleges. So it may be some time before professional fundraising companies become an estab-

lished part of the British university scene with their computerized mailing lists and marketing gimmicks. But many universities will move cautiously in the direction of selling themselves to potential students and to graduates, with a determination that would have been regarded as improper a short while ago.

They may even be encouraged by the present Government which instinctively welcomes any move towards "self-help" and away from state funding. Sir Keith Joseph may even see it as a modest step in the direction of the "denationalization" of the universities which he regards as such a desirable although maddeningly intangible objective. But the Government faces two practical difficulties. First, if the American experience is any guide "self-help" usually needs to be substantially encouraged by tax concessions, so that the saving of public expenditure may be very small. Secondly, universities will only be encouraged to seek donations and graduates to give them if the Government can give some modest assurance that any extra income will be in addition to the state grant which would otherwise have been provided. To be fully and finally effective private philanthropy must eventually become a substitute for public money. If it does not all that will have been achieved will be an increase in the amount of the community's resources devoted to universities - which runs contrary to the Government's overarching economic policy. In this sense the politics of privatization and its economics conflict.

For all these reasons Britain is unlikely to see the development of graduate "giving" on the American scale or pattern. But this does not mean that universities should not make greater efforts to retain the affection and support of their graduates than appears to be the case at present. In the short run such efforts will bring in some useful extra money at a time of great stringency when marginal additions to income can be very effective. In the long run it is only by retaining the support of lay society in a broader sense that higher education can hope to receive the resources it needs.

Courts v. senates

Much less attention has been paid to the strain which the internal government of universities is being subjected to as they struggle to evolve viable responses to the cuts. First at Aberdeen and now at Bristol important differences of opinion between court and senate have come into the open. It is a safe prediction that this similar tension between the two branches of university government will develop in other institutions.

The internal government of universities depends on, just as delicate a balance of tradition and convention as their external government. It would be an exaggeration to regard the court, constitutionally the superior body and normally with a lay majority, as the "dignified" part of a university's constitution, with the formally subordinate senate with its professional membership playing the "efficient" part. But it is true that many courts confine themselves to the passive role of judgment while leaving to senates the more active role of policy initiation.

Laurie Taylor



Dear vice chancellor (Geoffrey), I do apologize for taking up your time during the vacation, but there is a small matter which has recently been causing me and indeed my wife (Dorothy) and seven children some minor concern.

I refer to the various circulars which emanate from your office on the subject of early retirement. These, as you will recall, are usually straightforward documents. The financial advantages of the various available schemes are listed and some detailed examples are provided of the actual benefits which might accrue for academics in varying age and status brackets.

Please do not misunderstand me. I have nothing against these circulars qua circulars. They are no doubt carefully prepared by yourself and the bursar, and I have no reason to believe that the information they contain is other than thoroughly reliable. It is, in fact not so much their quality, as their quantity, which at present is a cause of concern.

I recall, for example, that the first such letter from yourself, headed "The advantage of early retirement", was placed in all the academic pigeon holes in our departmental office. This also appeared to be the case for the two subsequent notices, respectively entitled "Early retirement: now's your chance" and "Early retirement: a golden handshake you can't miss".

But subsequent editions appear to have had a more restricted circulation list. Indeed during the early months of last term I received no fewer than 18 letters from your office - all containing cyclostyled material and with envelopes bearing such injunctions as "CASH BONANZA - specially for you" and "STACKS OF LOOT - yours for a signature".

Matters began to come to a head and you appreciate that I intend as constructive criticism - when I was forced to restrain a gong from pasting a letter headed "Early retirement: get out while the going's good" on the rear windows of my Daimler Campavan.

The Times Higher Education Supplement

April 16, 1982 No 493 Price 45p

Student loans plan put on ice second time round

The Government has been forced to postpone its immediate plans to introduce a student loans scheme for the second time in as many years. Ministers at the Department of Education and Science are resigned to the fact that there is not enough parliamentary time before the next election to put through all the necessary legislation for a new loans scheme.

It is understood ministers are thinking of including the loans in the Conservative Party's general election manifesto, although a consultative Green Paper on loans may still be published in the interim. The Government is said to favour a mixture of loans, grants and parental contributions.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, believes loans will produce a more efficient higher education system and that it is wrong for the less well-off to support those with good job prospects.

Last week Sir Keith told the national conference of the Federation of Conservative Students (FCS) that loans could "not come overnight", and it is clear the Government has made no approaches to the major banks expected to play an important part in any scheme.

The clearing banks are ready to talk with ministers about details but are much happier that the favoured proposal is limited to partial loans, reducing what could otherwise be a massive commitment of their money.

Two key questions remain unanswered before the banks would agree to take part. They would need firstly to be convinced that money owed by defaulters would be rapidly and unconditionally repaid by the Government. And they would also want to examine the rate of interest to ensure a reasonable return on their investment. So far ministers have not indicated a rate, but the favoured Canadian system has one of the highest in the world.

The Canadian tripartite model is for repayable loans, sliding grants based on need, topped up by parental contributions and private earnings. Sir Keith told the FCS conference "some element of the grant should be a loan." Financial involvement would lead students to press for improved lecturing standards where necessary, he added.

Last year the Government decided to shelve loans, reportedly because of the projected £100m it would cost to introduce any new scheme and the long delay before repayments came in. A fierce campaign led by the National Union of Students was mounted against loans. The union said they would turn out "costly inefficient and irreparably damaging to the education system".

Rothschild qualifies principle

Lord Rothschild has made it clear that he does not believe all social science research can be funded on the simple principle that the customer says what he wants, the contractor does it, and the customer pays.

In an interview with THE TIMES, Lord Rothschild went some way towards soothing some of the worst fears social scientists expressed in the wake of the government announcement that he should review the work of the Social Science Research Council.

He would not be drawn on any of his likely conclusions, least of all on whether the SSRC should be retained or abolished. But he made it clear he believed social science research had a important role in the study of serious problems faced by society.

He also said social science research could not be funded solely on the customer-contractor principle; too many people had misunderstood what he said on the subject in his 1971 report on government research and development.

"One of the most boring things a person can do is to say I was misunderstood," he said. "Nevertheless I think I shall feel impelled to say this in my report on the SSRC in regard to a phrase I invented - the customer-contractor principle.

"Several contributors to THE TIMES have wrongly assumed that I thought this principle could be applied to social science, ignoring the fact that I specifically excluded the SSRC from my review of the research councils.

As a matter of fact slavish adherence to this principle, beyond the limits I gave and without the essential scientific back-up organization, could be very damaging to any research council, whether concerned with the natural or the social sciences.



Lord Rothschild feels that he was treated unfairly by academics at the time, and that in any case the principle was never given a good run for its money inside government departments.

"I will say quite a lot in the report on this subject. On the one hand people should be clear about what I am saying. On the other hand a lot of people believe it can be applied to social science in the same way. But that is not the case."

The customer-contractor principle could not work in isolation: "It must have a scientific back-up on the customer side". He is critical of the way departments responded to his report.

He said not enough good chief scientists were brought in to commission research, "so the whole system is now falling apart".

He listed Sir Alan Cottrell, chief scientist at the Ministry of Defence (1965-67) and Sir Herman Bondi, a successor (1971-77) and Sir Charles Pereira, chief scientist at the Ministry of Agriculture (1972-77) as strong appointments.

Lord Rothschild is now writing up his report, his first important contribution to the research debate for several years, after conducting 100 personal interviews, and absorbing all major points among some 400,000 words, in more than 350 submissions sent to his City office.

Mary Midgley on Charles Darwin, 10

S A Walkland on civil liberties, 12

How mature students are treated, 11

Employers will call Natfhe's bluff

The local authority employers are ready to call the college lecturers' bluff over the threat of increased industrial action if the 2.5 per cent pay offer is not improved.

They believe that the lecturers' decision to requisition a meeting of the Burnham further education committee next Monday could be a tactic designed to increase the base-line for a future arbitration hearing.

The National Association of Education, in further and Higher Education, which is already taking limited action amounting to a work stoppage, has warned that it will consider stepping up its protest if the offer is not improved.

Both sides are aware of the risks of reaching an early settlement which may prove to be out of line with the outcome of the arbitration. Schoolteachers' pay, which is not expected to take place until some weeks. The unions are unlikely to want to negotiate a lower settlement, while employers would prefer to reach a higher one, even if the Department of Education and Science permitted it.

Union leaders were looking with interest at the settlement for further education lecturers in Scotland. Last year Scotland set the pattern which was followed for lecturers and teachers in England and Wales. This year lecturers have settled for an average pay increase of 5.5 per cent without resorting to arbitration. They had claimed 11 per cent.

Although this is the first settlement achieved through the new single negotiating body bringing together staff from local authority colleges, central institutions and colleges of education, the three sectors have been given separate awards.

Lecturers in further education colleges, two thirds of the staff covered by the new negotiating body, will receive an average increase of 5.9 per cent, central institution staff will receive 4.9 per cent and college of education lecturers 4.5 per cent. They had previously rejected a management offer of 4 per cent.

In the past, further education lecturers have negotiated alongside day schools, with central institutions and education colleges largely following the school settlement. This year, the new negotiating body has overtaken

Scottish school pay talks which will go to arbitration next week. The school management side says the FE settlement will not affect the offer to teachers of 4 per cent.

Natfhe leaders are heartened by early responses to their offer for the work rate. Of the 10 or so branches responding by Easter, 95 per cent supported the protest, against the 2.5 per cent offer.

There are signs of further strains between the unions and employers over proposals for a sub-professional supervisory grade for new training initiative courses. The idea has been put forward by the employers following talks with Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph and Employment Secretary Mr Norman Tibbitt.

The employers strongly favour a proportion of the work being carried out in the private sector, where training activity is slack because of the recession, rather than in the colleges. The unions are concerned to ensure more equal competition both with private and MSC schemes.

Although the committee, chaired by Mr William Waldegrave, under-

secretary for higher education, discussed the controversy over appointments to the working groups at its last meeting, it was not prepared to relinquish any authority.

Dr Ray Rickett, the outgoing chairman of the CDP, said: "We are very seriously concerned that the first tier group seemed content on controlling the operation of reference that were laid down for it. The groups were set up quickly without reference to a large number of people."

An earlier threat to the national body was lifted in January when Mr William Waldegrave, under-secretary of state for higher education, persuaded the directors and college principals to take their seats on the board. The CDP agreed to take part for one year, and then reconsider its position.

Dr Rickett said: "We are now going through a period of 'interim' months in which the CDP will want to come back and if there is no movement we will have to reconsider whether to stay in the national body."

Another chapter will cover the general and continual criticisms of the SSRC; followed by chapters on why social science should be done at all, and on whether there should be an SSRC.

"Being completely ignorant of the subject, social science, I have had to try and learn a lot in a short time, asking myself, for example such questions as 'Why social science?' 'What is social science?' 'How often is common sense nonsense?' 'How

Continued on page 3

The report that reaches Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, will contain 11 chapters, many providing simple data on the SSRC. One chapter will deal solely with fundamental definitions of social science and sociology.

In the short timespan allowed him, Lord Rothschild has not set out to cover every aspect of SSRC work. But his report will answer three main questions: When should social science research? How should the independence of social science research be safeguarded? Is the customer-contractor principle applicable to social science research?

Another chapter will cover the general and continual criticisms of the SSRC; followed by chapters on why social science should be done at all, and on whether there should be an SSRC.

"Being completely ignorant of the subject, social science, I have had to try and learn a lot in a short time, asking myself, for example such questions as 'Why social science?' 'What is social science?' 'How often is common sense nonsense?' 'How

# Councillor taken to task by solicitor

by Patricia Santinelli  
Councillor Doris Birdsall, chairman of Bradford Council's education committee, has been accused of unwittingly breaching the council's code of conduct in an unusual report produced by the authority's chief solicitor.

The report states that Councillor Birdsall breached standing orders by canvassing to promote the candidacy of Mr Eric Robinson, principal of Bradford College, to head the proposed institution to be created from a merger of Bradford and Ilkley Colleges.

The solicitor's report found that Councillor Birdsall had circulated a document in which Mr Robinson is quoted as saying: "I consider that I have done an outstandingly good job

for you at Bradford College." He adds that she acted with the best intentions and in innocence of the consequences so far as the code of conduct is concerned.

But the report also quotes two Labour group members present when she circulated the document as saying that they regarded this as a plea on behalf of Mr Robinson in relation to the new principal's post. It was at this meeting that Labour decided to vote against the merger which it had previously supported.

Councillor Birdsall does not deny having circulated copies of the statement but claims this was not a breach since it had already been seen by members of the appointment committee, at least four of whom are members of the Labour group. She

has now called for an independent inquiry.

However Cllr Derek Smith, leader of the council, said in a statement after a meeting of a special management subcommittee which accepted the report, that no further action should be contemplated, and the matter should be regarded as ended.

But the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education district branch says that unless some action is taken it will call for a public inquiry. It believes this would be necessary to clear the allegations once and for all, and to counter the allegations of improper conduct which have surrounded the proposed merger of the two colleges.

It is now almost a year since the merger was first put forward. It was

investigated and recommended by two working parties and finally became council policy. However, after an appointment committee was set up to choose the new principal, a fresh row broke out over the decision to advertise the post nationally, rather than internally first.

Mr Robinson claimed that this decision was prejudiced and an attempt to stop him heading the new institution. However, he has now been appointed director designate of Preston Polytechnic.

The appointment panel, which had been disbanded during the solicitor's inquiry, has now been reconstituted. It has selected some eight candidates from 35 and is due to make an appointment next week.

# Union defends polytechnic scholarship

by David Jobbins  
Barriers to research in the polytechnics should be removed, according to the Association of Polytechnic Teachers.

The association in a submission to the Council for National Academic Awards calls for an urgent review of factors inhibiting research and other "scholarly pursuits" such as finance, staff conditions of service and career structures.

It suggests that the CNAA, which is looking at its weighting of research, should act as a catalyst. It says it should consider entering into formal agreements with the Department of Education and Science on the level of financial support for scholarship.

"At the root of the union's concern is the belief that the tendency to regard polytechnics as teaching rather than research institutions is growing with the cuts. Local authorities, who have always regarded teaching as the prime function, are likely to insist that dwindling resources are directed away from research, according to APT.

APT says that the quality of teaching in the polytechnics will suffer if scholarship, by which it means consultancy and staff development as well as research, is not buttressed."

It is critical of the assumption that polytechnics should concentrate on privately applied research, leaving the universities to tackle pure research.

"The feeling that research is seen as a dilettante activity which can be pursued only if funded by outside bodies requiring urgent return on investment is seen to be nonsensical."

The APT submission paints a dismal picture of academics deprived of the opportunity for scholarship. "Their career will be soon leading to an administrative backwater or early retirement. There is little attraction for able people in employment where they will become mere 'hacks' transmitting derived opinion," it says.

Only 2 per cent of research council funds are channelled to the polytechnics. The CNAA review group, chaired by Professor Geoffrey Sims, is investigating how much weight should be attached to research when making judgments about courses and institutions.



Students are getting younger every day at Bretton Hall College of Higher Education, Wakefield, since the start of the Easter vacation. The reason is a series of one-day computer courses for eight to 11-year-olds, run by the mathematics department on the principles of programming and the use of microcomputers.

# Antarctic survey team 'safe'

by Karen Gold  
Members of a British Antarctic Survey team working in South Georgia, the Falkland Islands dependency, have been removed from the island by an Argentine ship. A spokesman for the Argentine Foreign Ministry said the 13 members were "perfectly safe."

Another 15 members of the team who were doing fieldwork at the time of the invasion are still on the island. They have used an indirect means of communication to let the BAS know they are safe and well, according to Dr Ray Adie, the deputy director.

But communications with the survey ship at the area, RRS Bransfield, have been broken off to prevent the Argentinians locating it.

Between 20 and 30 people were aboard the 4,600 ton Bransfield, whose position was being kept secret until the left the area, Dr Adie said.

"We have to be very careful now there's this blockade and Argentinian ships in the area", he explained.

# Government 'aiming at more control'

by Karen Gold  
The Government should expand the Community Enterprise Programme rather than create another new scheme for the long-term unemployed, a Youthaid report published yesterday says. It is based on a study of 10 projects in CEP which takes in around 30,000 participants a year.

The report says the CEP is failing to take only graduates or unskilled people.

The Government cuts spending in higher education is trying to strengthen its control over the system, Dr John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University, told a conference in Cheltenham last week.

The new National Advisory Body for the public sector was the first major constitutional proof of this, although local authorities had won a battle with the Department of Education and Science over which form of NAB should be adopted.

"Will the NAB now manage to devise an effective brake for public sector higher education spending which, until now, has been opened-ended because of the rate support grant arrangements and the opportunity for individual local authorities to act at their institutions by making good loss of pool income out of the rates?"

The response of the institutions in the face of recent squeezes had been to pack in even more students and thereby to frustrate the Government by increasing spending on grants, Dr Ashworth said.

The creation of the NAB left the University Grants Committee in an even more anomalous position. The tidy arrangement would obviously be to reconstitute the UGC in the same relationship to the minister as the NAB and to link and integrate the work of the two bodies formally under him.

"The UGC and the majority of universities, I guess, would not care for this but I also sense that some change in the status of the UGC is inevitable. Sir Keith Joseph seemed to suggest as much in a recent session with the select committee on social services."

Such a development would be beneficial for the country as a whole, Dr Ashworth said, even if not in the narrow self-interest of some institutions. If such a move did come the political track records of the universities suggested that they would have imposed on them against their will.

# Government 'aiming at more control'

by Karen Gold  
The Government should expand the Community Enterprise Programme rather than create another new scheme for the long-term unemployed, a Youthaid report published yesterday says. It is based on a study of 10 projects in CEP which takes in around 30,000 participants a year.

The report says the CEP is failing to take only graduates or unskilled people.

The Government cuts spending in higher education is trying to strengthen its control over the system, Dr John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University, told a conference in Cheltenham last week.

The new National Advisory Body for the public sector was the first major constitutional proof of this, although local authorities had won a battle with the Department of Education and Science over which form of NAB should be adopted.

"Will the NAB now manage to devise an effective brake for public sector higher education spending which, until now, has been opened-ended because of the rate support grant arrangements and the opportunity for individual local authorities to act at their institutions by making good loss of pool income out of the rates?"

The response of the institutions in the face of recent squeezes had been to pack in even more students and thereby to frustrate the Government by increasing spending on grants, Dr Ashworth said.

The creation of the NAB left the University Grants Committee in an even more anomalous position. The tidy arrangement would obviously be to reconstitute the UGC in the same relationship to the minister as the NAB and to link and integrate the work of the two bodies formally under him.

"The UGC and the majority of universities, I guess, would not care for this but I also sense that some change in the status of the UGC is inevitable. Sir Keith Joseph seemed to suggest as much in a recent session with the select committee on social services."

Such a development would be beneficial for the country as a whole, Dr Ashworth said, even if not in the narrow self-interest of some institutions. If such a move did come the political track records of the universities suggested that they would have imposed on them against their will.

# News in brief

## Redundancy fund set up

A £250,000 central fund to help voluntary colleges with redundancy payments to staff who lose their jobs in 1982-83 has been announced by the Government.

First call on the fund will be statutory redundancy payments, which will be covered net of the 41 per cent contribution from the Department of Employment redundancy fund. But the bulk is likely to be absorbed by reimbursement of the cost of offering premature retirement to staff within 10 years of retirement to safeguard pensions rights. However, payments of more than £2,500 if the added years total less than five, or if more than five years' compensation is involved will need prior approval from the Department of Education operating.

## Rent protest

St Andrew's University students' representative council is urging students to withhold their rent for two weeks in protest against the axing of the archaeology and linguistics department.

A mass paying of the rents will be organized on the final day of the protest, next Friday.

The council is supporting cuts across the board in arts, as proposed by the arts faculty, and says there is no academic or financial justification for axing two "academically excellent" departments.

## Libraries hit

Government cuts to local authorities have resulted in the first major decrease in the use of library services since 1974, according to a report from the Association of Metropolitan Authorities. It argues that at a time when high levels of unemployment might have increased use, cuts in staffing and reductions in opening hours among other restrictions have succeeded in depressing demand.

## CEP backing

The Government should expand the Community Enterprise Programme rather than create another new scheme for the long-term unemployed, a Youthaid report published yesterday says. It is based on a study of 10 projects in CEP which takes in around 30,000 participants a year.

The report says the CEP is failing to take only graduates or unskilled people.

## Youth study

A two-year study of young people's experiences and reactions when they leave school is to be carried out at the International Centre for Economic and Related Disciplines, at the London School of Economics. Some 240 school-leavers will be interviewed while at school, and about six months later, with other data collected from parents and teachers.

The study, by Dr Nicola Modge, will look at the effects of unemployment and reasons for leaving school.

## Sports boost

Leeds City Council has agreed to give the polytechnic £250,000 to bring its athletic facilities up to national standard. The completed scheme at the Beckett Park campus of the renowned Carnegie School of Physical Education and Leisure Management will be open to local athletic clubs, community groups and schools as well as students.

## Health degree

The first polytechnic degree in health studies has been approved by the Council for National Academic Awards. The four-year part-time course at Newcastle Polytechnic school of behavioural science is aimed at nurses, occupational therapists and physiotherapists.

# Sussex in private health deal

by Olga Wojtas  
Scottish Correspondent  
Overseas students due to begin courses at Sussex University this autumn may be told they must join a private health insurance scheme.

This recommendation is by a committee at Sussex which includes members of the counselling services and graduate school. It follows proposed government legislation to exempt reimbursement of the cost of offering premature retirement to staff within 10 years of retirement to safeguard pensions rights. However, payments of more than £2,500 if the added years total less than five, or if more than five years' compensation is involved will need prior approval from the Department of Education operating.

The national executive of the Association of University Teachers is poised to withdraw all external examiners from Aberdeen University if the university court does not back down from its declaration of compulsory redundancies.

But this executive and Aberdeen's local AUT branch, since there are no immediate plans to extend the examiners ban to other universities, and Aberdeen is not willing to back moves which would penalize only its own students.

"There would be great reluctance in Aberdeen to do this if it were not part of a national policy," said Henry Sefton of Aberdeen's AUT.

AUT general secretary Mr Laurie Sapper said: "If Aberdeen goes ahead with compulsory redundancies we will immediately be asking the external examiners not to examine."

The effect would be to undermine the university's examination programme this summer. It will be a major test of the AUT's strategy against redundancies. The union has drawn up a long list of sanctions which can be applied progressively, but its leaders aim to localize and contain disputes rather than call for immediate national action.

All Aberdeen's external examiners would be approached, whether they are AUT members or not. But Mr Sapper admitted the union was unable to instruct its members to take part in the industrial action.

The Aberdeen court, which last month stated there might have to be 57 compulsory academic redundancies, is to hold a special meeting on April 27 following the senate's rejection of its decision. A delegation from the Scottish AUT hopes to attend the meeting. If the court does not change its decision, there will be an emergency AUT executive meeting on April 29, which will decide among other things whether Aberdeen staff should take industrial action. Withdrawal of external examiners would require the consent of the local association.

Dr Sefton said Aberdeen differed from other universities considering compulsory redundancies in that they were talking about next year, while Aberdeen's court was "quite clearly considering redundancies in June."

The AUT claims compulsory redundancies are not necessary this year, and said that this view had been confirmed by a preliminary meeting with accountants from Arthur Anderson who are at present analysing the university's finances.

The accountants will have completed their checks by next week, when AUT members will meet the university's finance committee to look at alternatives to compulsory redundancy.

"We think the university should look quite carefully at the University Grants Committee rules on selling property because there seems to be much more scope than they had realized," Dr Sefton said. "And the offer by staff to forego their pay rise still stands."

# AUT threat to wreck exams

by Olga Wojtas  
Scottish Correspondent  
Overseas students due to begin courses at Sussex University this autumn may be told they must join a private health insurance scheme.

This recommendation is by a committee at Sussex which includes members of the counselling services and graduate school. It follows proposed government legislation to exempt reimbursement of the cost of offering premature retirement to staff within 10 years of retirement to safeguard pensions rights. However, payments of more than £2,500 if the added years total less than five, or if more than five years' compensation is involved will need prior approval from the Department of Education operating.

The national executive of the Association of University Teachers is poised to withdraw all external examiners from Aberdeen University if the university court does not back down from its declaration of compulsory redundancies.

But this executive and Aberdeen's local AUT branch, since there are no immediate plans to extend the examiners ban to other universities, and Aberdeen is not willing to back moves which would penalize only its own students.

"There would be great reluctance in Aberdeen to do this if it were not part of a national policy," said Henry Sefton of Aberdeen's AUT.

AUT general secretary Mr Laurie Sapper said: "If Aberdeen goes ahead with compulsory redundancies we will immediately be asking the external examiners not to examine."

The effect would be to undermine the university's examination programme this summer. It will be a major test of the AUT's strategy against redundancies. The union has drawn up a long list of sanctions which can be applied progressively, but its leaders aim to localize and contain disputes rather than call for immediate national action.

All Aberdeen's external examiners would be approached, whether they are AUT members or not. But Mr Sapper admitted the union was unable to instruct its members to take part in the industrial action.

The Aberdeen court, which last month stated there might have to be 57 compulsory academic redundancies, is to hold a special meeting on April 27 following the senate's rejection of its decision. A delegation from the Scottish AUT hopes to attend the meeting. If the court does not change its decision, there will be an emergency AUT executive meeting on April 29, which will decide among other things whether Aberdeen staff should take industrial action. Withdrawal of external examiners would require the consent of the local association.

Dr Sefton said Aberdeen differed from other universities considering compulsory redundancies in that they were talking about next year, while Aberdeen's court was "quite clearly considering redundancies in June."

The AUT claims compulsory redundancies are not necessary this year, and said that this view had been confirmed by a preliminary meeting with accountants from Arthur Anderson who are at present analysing the university's finances.

The accountants will have completed their checks by next week, when AUT members will meet the university's finance committee to look at alternatives to compulsory redundancy.

"We think the university should look quite carefully at the University Grants Committee rules on selling property because there seems to be much more scope than they had realized," Dr Sefton said. "And the offer by staff to forego their pay rise still stands."

# Law urged for adult training

by Charlotte Barry  
Every local authority should be legally obliged to provide adult literacy and basic education classes for anyone who needs them, the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit said this week.

In a summary of its annual report the unit criticizes local authorities for failing to provide enough remedial tuition for adults who have difficulty in reading, writing and counting.

The report says: "Except in relation to special programmes for the unemployed, basic skills work in England and Wales is seriously under-resourced in most areas and this hampers considerably the establishment of a comprehensive service as well as the development of provision in general."

"Thus the base of adult literacy and basic skills work continues to be fragile at a time when changes in society, including rising unemployment, are making new demands on the service that exists."

In most areas, literacy and basic education have been protected from the worst effects of the public spending cuts but grave disparities exist, the unit reveals. It estimates that about two thirds of authorities are maintaining provision at current levels, a fifth have reduced funds available, and 13 per cent have increased the level of provision or intend to do so in the next financial year.

There has been no drop in demand, with 42,217 students coming forward for help with literacy or numeracy during the year. They are taught by a mixture of full and part-time staff and a corps of nearly 15,000 volunteer tutors.

The report states that development of adult literacy and basic skills should not have to continue to depend on short-term central coordinating units.

It recommends that the Government continue the unit for ten years, subject to regular reviews, after its three-year stint ends next year. Its remit should be expanded to include English as a second language and support of work already done by voluntary organizations.

ALBSU annual report 1980/81: a summary. Available from 229231 High Holborn, London WC1V 7DA.

# Secret poll speeded up

The next president of the National Union of Students has set a tough timetable for the introduction of cross-campus ballots for conference delegations.

"Over the next year I want to see all delegates from universities who attend the NUS twice-yearly national policy conferences elected by secret ballot," Mr Neil Stewart, who takes over as president in July, said this week.

Mr Stewart, who was elected president in a major swing to the National Organization of Labour Students in last month's NUS elections, told a NOLS conference in York. "I believe the left has made a serious mistake in blocking democratic change. Whatever short-term setbacks may occur, greater democracy will always be to the advantage of those striving for radical change, providing they are in step with the mood of students."

He challenged ultra-left opponents of secret ballots to a debate on the issue in front of students at their own colleges. Although last month's NUS conference voted to change the constitution to bring in secret ballots, the proposal must be ratified at the union's December conference before it can be implemented.

They suggest that the students' union might protest to the insurance companies about this exclusion, on behalf of future overseas students and their wives.

Salford University is considering including health cover in their fees to overseas students with an extra charge "as a marketing exercise", according to Mr Ian Powell, deputy registrar.

The United Kingdom Council on Overseas Student Affairs is currently negotiating with the Department of Health to try to change the October 1 deadline, which means university students will be charged for treatment while other students whose terms begin earlier, will be exempt until 1983.



Simon Curtis from Bristol University who won the RSC Buzz Goodbody Young Director award in the 27th Sunday Times National Student Drama Festival at the University of Hull, with Max Stafford Clark, director of the Royal Court. Simon will be working under his supervision for the next two years after having won a bursary of more than £4,000 per annum in the Independent Television's regional theatre trainee director awards scheme.

# Councillors fight to keep control of college

Councillors in Lothian this week decided to resist a proposal by the Scottish Tertiary Council to remove Napier College from their control.

Against the wishes of the college itself, Lothian Regional Council's education committee voted by 15 to nine to approve a report from Mr William Semple, its director of education, criticizing the STC recommendations to split advanced and non-advanced further education. Local authorities would lose only the non-advanced and would lose their financial control.

Mr Semple co-authored a minority report added to the STC's review which agreed with the proposals for 100 per cent central funding, but said that all colleges should be run by the regional authorities.

In his report to the education committee, he said the separation of advanced and non-advanced FE would inhibit the transfer of resources, and that regional control of tertiary education was vital if it was to be integrated and coordinated with schools, careers services and community education.

Mrs Astrid Huggins, opposition spokesman on the Labour-controlled education committee, agreed with the STC that Napier should be run centrally. It felt political control had interfered with its academic planning. "Napier is a fledgling college ready to leave the nest. We should be able to use the resources saved from it in so many other areas."

Napier college council had argued that if it was to maintain its existing standards and develop its national status, it must become a central institution.

Napier's courses were approved nationally, said the college council, some quotas were determined nationally, and 80 per cent of its budget already came through central government or from other regions through inter-authority payments.

"This stance has been strongly criticized in a statement from the regions which said: 'Either the college has prospered and achieved national acclaim or it has not,' and added that had it followed government guidelines, Napier's expenditure would have been slashed by £1m."

Mr Tom Fenton, teachers' representative on the education committee, and a member of Napier's college council said it was not self-evident that the college would do better as a centrally funded institution. "But the question is not where we want to see an education system of what sort for the whole country, but what sort of an education system we want to see for the whole country."

Further disintegration of the advanced and non-advanced work, would be a backward move. We need to work towards a system which unifies as much as possible.

"The education committee recommendations will be put to a meeting of the full council at the end of this month."

# Rothschild says social research must stay

Continued from page one  
many equations can you bang into a model before it begins to exhibit neurotic symptoms? and so on". Lord Rothschild said.

Other chapters will cover the nature and scope of SSRC work, as requested by Sir Keith. A separate chapter will concentrate on the operation of the SSRC headquarters in Temple Avenue, and reference will be made to the international perspective.

Two chapters will consist mainly of evidence, although less than 10 per cent of the total submitted, some critical of the SSRC. Lord Rothschild believes the evidence is an important and integral part of the report.

Submissions from Professor Owen Chadwick, president of the British Academy (regius professor of history at Cambridge University), Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the Royal Society (research fellow at University College, London), Sir Alec Morrison, vice-chancellor of Bristol University and chairman of the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, Dr Edward Parkes, chairman of the University Grants Committee, Dr William Flounders, director of the Royal Institute of Public Administration and Professor Amartya Sen, professor of political economy, Oxford University will be published. "They are not exactly lightweights," Lord Rothschild said. "People should take on board what they say."

Lord Rothschild was clear that social science research was needed. He said there were various problems for example unemployment, ethnic matters and drug addiction, which in a civilized society deserved study.

"Somebody has got to study these things because we do not like them", he said.

He would not be drawn on the need to safeguard the independence of the SSRC. "A number of witnesses have drawn attention that in their view Research Council should have independence."

One recurring theme in Lord Rothschild's review is the poor image of social scientists. This is heightened by the difficulty of many outsiders in interpreting what they say.

"With a few notable exceptions, the communications of social scientists are not characterized by brevity," he said, adding that he realized the subject was a complicated one.

Sitting in his office the Rothschild bank headquarters, surrounded by photographs of his family and cartoons of himself, with a display of gold bars and currency under a glass-topped table, Lord Rothschild his fascination with the task set him by Sir Keith.

"Frankly it has been a frightful sweat in the three months allowed. I think I have enjoyed it. My wife, who is a better judge, says I have been deeply absorbed. I am sure I will have withdrawal symptoms when it is over."

The typescript of the report will be complete before the end of the month. Sir Keith has promised to publish it and allow full debate on its recommendations.

# Study looks at immigrant life

British social scientists are playing a leading role in major study on migration and its associated problems in 14 European countries: co-ordinated by the European Science Foundation.

It involves studies of the cultural identity of adolescents and young adults of second generation immigrants and hopes to give an insight into multicultural aspects of British life.

Proceedings of the first two workshops of the research programme on migrant workers in metropolitan cities held in Birmingham, and on cultural identity of migrant workers held in Hamminkeln, West Germany, are to be published shortly.

# Research ship to be launched

A £7.25m research ship is to be built for the Natural Environment Research Council to replace its 30-year-old RRS Shackleton, which is to be taken out of service soon.

The new vessel is to be named RRS Charles Darwin, and will maintain the NERC's research fleet at its present complement of four ships. A contract for the ship is to be signed soon with the Appleton Shipbuilders of North Devon, and it is expected that the Charles Darwin will be ready by early 1984.

The main features of the ship, which will carry scientists from multidisciplinary research teams, will include extensive laboratory space and a specially designed propulsion system to allow either diesel-electric or direct diesel drive.

Last year, the NERC's fleet provided more than 60 cruises for university departments, and the council's own institutes to areas that ranged from the set shelf around Britain to the Antarctic.

Sir Hermann Bondi, the council's chairman, said the new ship's purchase represented a considerable investment for the NERC during a hard financial period, and showed the council's belief in continuing British high-level research in the marine environment.

He added that it was expected the ship would carry out research for scientists for the next 20 years, and that it had been named after Charles Darwin, in the centenary year of his death, because of his contribution to environmental science.

The new ship will also have facilities for the scientists - including oceanographers, geologists, marine biologists and biologists - to stay on board longer than 35 days without a port of call instead of the 23 days of the RRS Shackleton.

# Head fellows

Lothian Regional Council is to launch a one-year pilot scheme allowing head teachers a 10-week fellowship at Edinburgh or Heriot-Watt universities. Head teachers would have to choose a subject relevant to their work, and submit a report to the region on completing the course. The universities are not expected to charge Lothian for the fellowships.

# Tory students face 'dirty tricks' inquiry

by David Jobbins and Owen Surridge

The strike-torn Federation of Conservative Students faces a new inquiry into its internal affairs following allegations of financial malpractice and other dirty tricks. But the organization's drift to the right, which gained momentum two years ago, continues. Last week's annual conference voted in a new right-wing chairman, Mr Brian Monteith, in the mould of previous holders of the post. Mr Peter Young and Mr Tim Linacre, And hard-line opponents of the National Union of Students were also elected to the executive, including vice president Mr Detlev Anderson. Dissatisfaction with the FCS leadership peaked with a resignation threat by the 2,500-strong Oxford and Cambridge Conservative Association, which if carried out would seriously weaken the federation. The move is symptomatic of increasing

discontent with the trend within the FCS, and was accompanied by a telegram to party chairman Mr Cecil Parkinson, calling for the federation to be disbanded. The inquiry will be led by a senior Central Office official, Mr Anthony Garner, director of the party's organization and community affairs department. It will examine the evidence provided by the Oxbridge association and on allegations that a bank account was opened in the name of Mycroft Holmes, the fictional Victorian detective's civil servant brother. Last year Lord Thornycroft, the then party chairman, headed an investigation into allegations of vote rigging and neo-Nazi behaviour which forced the FCS leaders to introduce tighter procedures for this year's conference. Mr Monteith won by a narrow 13-vote margin over his rival, Mr Barry Wood. The rest of the committee has a strong right-wing tone.

Three of the 10-strong executive had stood as anti-NUS candidates in last month's elections before withdrawing following allegations that their nomination papers had been forged. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, gave a clear indication that the use of the word union to describe student organizations could be on the way out. He told the conference that he was taking legal advice on the issue, and said: "The word gives a false impression." Underlining the absence of any connexion with trade unions, he added: "Student unions are the descendants of the old student guilds." Questioned about the use of union funds for far-left activities, Sir Keith promised to examine any firm evidence that the FCS could speedily provide. He said that he was seeking ways of using the charity laws to protect taxpayers' money from abuse.

Sir Keith indicated his displeasure at the way the universities were responding to the cuts. "The trouble is that the universities, which call themselves independent, have allowed themselves to become almost totally dependent on the taxpayers. I would like to see them gathering their own funds elsewhere to allow them more independence of Government," he said. Mr Robert Rhodes James, the Conservative Party's liaison officer for higher education, called for a review of the way the University Grants Committee operated. He said the system of quinquennial reviews, ditched by Mrs Shirley Williams when she was education minister, should be revived. "The trouble is that the UGC has no agreed criteria," he said. "It should stay outside the Department of Education and Science, but I hope it will be made more professional, wider geographically and with an advisory role."

# Merger decision delayed

by Patricia Santinelli

A decision on the future of Manchester College of Higher Education, which is expected to be merged with a further education consortium of colleges, was postponed last week pending the report of a working party. The working party which is to comprise senior education officers of the authority and staff of the colleges will start work at the end of this month and report in July to the education committee on the feasibility of the merger.

The group will also look again at the possibility of a merger with the polytechnic, which 50 per cent of the college's staff favour, even though there are major difficulties as they are validated by two different bodies. By July it is also hoped that the Secretary of State for Education will have given a clearer indication of what national and local training targets are to be. This could well mean that the city of Manchester can support only one teacher training institution.

But the amalgamation of the three colleges - St John's, the College of Building and Openshaw - into a consortium was approved and they will form one institution from January 1, although operating on a split site. Another amalgamation of further education colleges was also approved by the authority from September 1. In the north of the city, the Abraham Moss Centre is being merged with Moston College of Further Education. They will operate in a three-strong consortium with the newly created John Harpur sixth form college which also opens in September.

In the south of the city, the authority has decided not to make a final recommendation about the merger of Fielden Park College of Further Education with the Wythenshawe college, except that it hopes that they will cooperate to an even greater extent than before, with the possibility of forming a new institution in the future.



A unique link has been forged between a college and a theatre with the appointment of a teaching fellow in drama at the West Sussex Institute of Higher Education. The post, which is to be filled by Mr Christopher Selbie, is a joint appointment by the Institute and the Chichester Festival Theatre. From the left at a meeting to finalize details of the post are: Mr Keith Green, the theatre administrator; Mr Selbie; Mr Patrick Garland, artistic director at the theatre; Mr Leslie Norris, Fellow in Creative Writing; and Mr John Wyatt, Director of the Institute.

# Lack of funds threatens trade union courses

by Charlotte Barry

Many trade union studies courses in further education colleges could be axed as a result of a cut in government support for the TUC education department.

The Department of Education and Science grant to the TUC will be reduced by £200,000 to £1.6m next year. This represents a cut of a quarter in real terms coupled with the effect of inflation, according to Mr Roy Jackson, head of the TUC education department.

The TUC education committee agreed reluctantly last month to accept the reduction without public protest after failing to persuade Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, to change his mind. Mr Jackson said: "We will be seeing how we can juggle the figures to mount the biggest programme we can, but it will be a miracle if we can run the same scale of provision as in previous years."

About 30,000 shop stewards attend trade union education courses every year, mainly organized by further education colleges, the Workers' Educational Association, university extramural departments, or polytechnics on behalf of the TUC and individual unions.

The majority of courses organized

by more than 200 full-time industrial tutors are day release, one day a week for ten weeks, which aim to give basic training in trade union rights and collective bargaining. The DES grant is also used to subsidize residential courses organized by separate trade unions.

The government's decision to cut the unions' grant was condemned as ludicrous by Mr Douglas Grieve, general secretary of the Tobacco Workers' Union and a member of the TUC education committee. He said: "It seems to me that this is another Government measure to try and curb the degree of education and training that trade unions can put in, and curb the activities of the trade union movement."

Mr Grieve added that a number of trade unions had been planning to expand their training programme to include political education aimed at improving their understanding of the workings of big business, industry, multinational corporations, and the world recession.

"There is an urgent need for trade unions to increase the amount of education," he said. "There is a general feeling among them that courses should be redesigned so shop floor workers and shop stewards have a better political understanding."

# College slams grants cut

Napier College of Technology in Edinburgh has condemned both a Scottish Office decision to refuse students a grant for repeat years, except on medical or compassionate grounds, and a proposal to stop grants for transfer years.

In a statement to Scottish Secretary Mr George Younger and Scottish Education Minister Mr Alex Fletcher, the college council warns that restrictions on graduate and diploma output will withhold from Scotland the very persons necessary for economic recovery.

The decision on repeat years will deny students the chance to redeem a marginal failure, says the college. "The real tragedy is that these people have the potential to achieve a relevant and highly vocational qualification which they will not now be able to obtain, with consequent loss to themselves, and perhaps more importantly to society." The college estimates that only 1.5

of its full-time students are currently repeating courses, and that a very large number of those offered repeat years successfully complete their course.

The department's discussion document compares English and Welsh systems. But such comparisons, says Mr Fletcher, are "dangerous since most Scottish students are a year younger. Transfers are more likely because Scottish school education is broad based, and many school leavers are undecided about future courses."

Some students successfully complete diploma courses having failed degree courses, says the statement. "This catchnet is considered to be a vital contribution to the flow of personnel into industry and commerce." At a meeting between Scottish Trades Union Congress delegates, Mr Fletcher said the decision on repeat years could not be rescinded, but no decision had been made on transfer years.

# UGC warning to Keele

The University Grants Committee has warned Keele University's department of education to think carefully before expanding its intake to include primary teacher training courses.

On a recent visit, the UGC education subcommittee congratulated the standard but said it was unsure about any move to primary education. In particular it was uncertain whether it would be possible to get

satisfactory numbers and it pointed out that extra resources would be needed.

In a paper prepared for the committee, the department had made it clear that it planned further developments in its undergraduate commitment course, to enable more students to prepare for primary teaching and extend its present work in the middle school range. Resources had been assembled to begin work in 1982/83.

# Science parks 'need planning to succeed'

by Karen Gold

Joint initiatives between universities and industry such as science parks will only stimulate cooperation if they are carefully planned, undersecretary for higher education, Mr William Waldegrave has warned.

Research and development facilities should be shared and university staff should put forward ideas, he said. "There is a slight but real danger of distorting the message of cooperation which universities want to take to British industry - which has not been very close to our university system in the past - if science parks sprout everywhere without in each case something specific and different to offer," he said.

"Disappointment will follow if the construction of a few advanced factory units near a large number of universities is taken as Britain's science park effort."

Communication between academic researchers and industry must improve if Britain is to afford first-class universities in the future, he added. He rejected the argument that industrial involvement would deflect academics from their jobs of teaching and research.

"The universities have a critically important role in the next industrial revolution," he said. "We will only be in the business of affording first-rate universities at all in this country by the end of the century if we carve out a share of world trade in new technologies. Universities, holding a large share of the nation's intellectual resources, must be totally involved in this task."

# Women 'have special role' in defence of knowledge

Uncomfortable parallels between the Soviet bloc and Britain in the interference with academic freedom, the restriction of social science, and the oppression of women, were drawn at last week's annual conference of the British Sociological Association.

Professor Margaret Stacey, professor of sociology at Warwick University, in her presidential address said that while constitutional rights would protect British Society, "it would be wrong to imagine 'it can't happen here'."

She told the conference, which had as its theme "Gender and Society", Britain was facing a new "immiseration" with the welfare state run down and high unemployment rates. Part of this was a serious attack on knowledge, academic freedom, and particularly on the social sciences and sociology.

The government White Paper outlining education cuts, and the letters sent by the University Grants Committee were part of a "systematic and sustained attack upon the very basis of learning itself," she said. "This attack had been directed particularly at the humanities and the social sciences, with the 5 per cent cut dating back to the 1970s. All the constituent campuses were established on or before 1972. In 1982, 1,800 students are enrolled in business studies courses. There are 40 members of academic staff in the School of Business Studies."

The Social Science Research Council needs secure funding to free it from the kind of uncertainty that has led to erratic developments, and repeated postponements, the British Sociological Association has told Lord Rothschild. The association says in its submission to the Rothschild review of the SSRC that while opinions differ in the profession, on balance most sociologists generally favour the research council model as the best way of funding research. "We believe that the SSRC should be retained as a separate body but its position and especially its financial basis should be strengthened, and that it should be used as a major channel for promoting social science research," the BSA says. It says postgraduate training is an important part of SSRC work and cannot be financed by customers.

# Making bread grow on trees

Researchers at Aston University and South Bank Polytechnic have discovered how plantain can be used as a wheat substitute to make bread.

The method could revolutionise diets in tropical Africa, enabling countries to use plantain off the tree, avoiding the need to dry the fruit and produce flour.

The research is the result of a three year study of the techniques and economics of plantain preservation, sponsored by the National Horticultural Research Institute, Ibadan, Nigeria and the United Nations to encourage agricultural self-sufficiency of developing countries.

A university spokesman said: "Plantain, cassava and yam dried and milled to flour, have earlier been proposed as a wheat substitute in tropical countries, but the use of fresh untreated plantain as a direct replacement is a novel, and potentially revolutionary, technique."

"Small-scale bakers can exploit plantain with the simplest equipment, and can avoid the expense and energy wastage of drying the fruit to produce the flour. This will have vital advantages for the rural areas of developing countries, especially in tropical Africa."

# Polys to set up clearing house

by Charlotte Barry

Polytechnic directors have agreed to set up a central clearing house to deal with the substantial rise in students applying for full-time courses.

At the annual meeting of the committee of Directors of Polytechnics in Plymouth they decided to investigate the feasibility of a scheme modelled on the Universities Central Council on Admissions or alternatively to merge with it.

The polytechnics have resisted previous proposals for a central clearing house on the grounds of efficiency. The directors have changed their view following the enormous increase in applications over the last year. First year enrolments on full-time and sandwich degree courses were up by more than a sixth.

This means the administrative burden has increased enormously. Last year the CDP handed out more than a million individual application forms, although applicants approach only two polytechnics on average compared to the five university applications allowed by UCCA.

Directors also expressed dismay at the failure of a number of local authorities to fund the shortfall between

advanced further education pool allocations and polytechnic estimates for 1982-83.

They fear an escalation of the policy adopted by Labour-controlled Sunderland to withdraw its £458,000 support from the rates. It has told the polytechnic to fund non-advanced courses from its £9.9m advanced further education pool allocation instead.

The directors agreed to continue to persuade the National Advisory Body to press the Government for direct funding and corporate status, which would give the polytechnics more control over their finances.

Results of a CDP survey on the impact of public spending cuts on all 30 polytechnics revealed that all but four are getting support from local authority rates ranging from £150,000 to £1m. Shortfalls on individual budgets ranged from £450,000 to £1m after the 1982-83 pool allocation was announced.

The survey also showed that after the readjustment of the 1981-82 pool allocation at the beginning of this year some polytechnics lost up to £1.14m, while others gained as much as £1.8m. Most polytechnics expected to gain some extra income from fees, but four said they would lose between £110,000 and £400,000.

# Courses offer fresh chance

Three polytechnics in the London area are to offer courses this year for older people returning to education.

Middlesex Polytechnic plans to repeat, from September 5 to 11, "Return to Education", a humanities course to give older people an introduction to work of degree standard. The oldest students last year were in their mid 70s; for some it was their first formal education since leaving school at 14.

Two other polytechnics, North London and Hatfield, have arranged similar courses. In each case the theme is "Learning in Later Life". The one-day-a-week courses start at the end of April and last for nine or 10 weeks. Both polytechnics offer a series of lectures on the modern world, plus a "life enhancement" programme - poetry workshop, appreciation of painting or an introduction to modern languages at the PNL and, at Hatfield, a choice between a modern language, creative writing, drama or games such as badminton or volleyball.

Stdney Jones, head of teaching studies at PNL, set up the first course last year. Most students were over 60, the eldest was 85 and most had had no education since the age of 14. Not content with the one term, many returned to PNL in September.



Dr Ray Rickett, director of Middlesex Polytechnic, has relinquished his post as chairman of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics after two years. The new chairman is Dr William Birch, director of Bristol Polytechnic, who took over at the end of the CDP's annual meeting in Plymouth last week. Both men will continue to represent the committee on the National Advisory Body.

## Overseas

# Lecturers - Business Studies

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION

### Perth, Western Australia

The Western Australian College of Advanced Education, which was established in 1981 with its four constituent campuses, is situated within 10 kilometers from the centre of Perth. All the constituent campuses were established on or before 1972. In 1982, 1,800 students are enrolled in business studies courses. There are 40 members of academic staff in the School of Business Studies.

**Finance**  
To lecture in the areas of Investment, Managerial and International Finance. Applicants should be experienced academics and/or practitioners in the field of Finance.

**Information Systems**  
To lecture in the general area of information systems. Applicants should have experience in the development and implementation of commercial systems.

**Visiting Fellow in Accounting**  
Applications are invited for the position of Visiting Fellow in Accounting for 1984 or 1985. The appointee will conduct seminars and/or lectures in both graduate and undergraduate courses in Accounting. Applicants should be well qualified academically and have business and/or teaching experience. Salary and travel arrangements will be negotiated.

**Visiting Fellow in Finance**  
Applications are invited for the position of Visiting Fellow in Finance for 1984. The appointee will conduct seminars for final year undergraduate students and for post-graduate courses. The Fellow is expected to be an experienced academic and/or practitioner in the field of Finance and have either recently published or completed a graduate level research degree in Finance. Salary and travel arrangements will be negotiated.

**GENERAL:**  
The following salaries are approximate, based on a varying exchange rate.

**SALARIES:**  
Senior Lecturer I: £18,000-£19,200  
Senior Lecturer II: £16,400-£17,600  
Lecturer I: £14,350-£16,100  
Lecturer II: £12,650-£14,000  
Assistant Lecturer: £8,700-£10,250

**CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:**  
These are similar to those in universities, and in other colleges of advanced education in Australia.

**INTERVIEWS:**  
Two senior members of staff will visit the United Kingdom during the last week of August, 1982 and candidates who have been short-listed may be offered the opportunity to attend an interview.

**APPLICATIONS:**  
Closing date Friday, 11th June 1982, in London. Interested persons should write, requesting the usual form of application, to: Migration Officer (G.H.L.) Government of Western Australia, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ. Telephone: 01-240 2861.

**Marketing**  
To contribute towards the ongoing innovation of learning experiences. To lead workshop sessions and act as a catalyst in group discussions and projects. Business experience in communication and the ability to motivate students would be an advantage.

**Economics and Quantitative Methods**  
To lecture in the areas of Economics and/or Management Science and Business Statistics.

## Awards

### GLAMORGAN FURTHER EDUCATION

The Mid Glamorgan County Council is the trustee of the Glamorgan Trust Fund.

The Fund is intended to benefit pupils who have not been able to attend a County Secondary School or the area of the former Administrative County of Glamorgan or Haverhill Glamorgan County School. Candidates who have attended Haverhill Glamorgan County School shall have been resident for not less than two years while a pupil at the school in the former Administrative County of Glamorgan.

The Fund is to be applied with the following objects:

(a) Exhibitions tenable at any training college for teachers, university or other institution of higher (including professional and technical) education, approved by the Council, to be awarded under rules to be made by the Council, including rules as to the value and nature of awards, including the qualifications and selection of candidates.

(b) Financial assistance, (tuition, clothing, tools, incidental expenses, etc.) to be made to suitable beneficiaries on leaving school, university, or other educational establishments, in preference to their entry into a profession trade or calling.

Applicants for forms and copies of the rules governing the award of awards should be obtained from a responsible officer in the Education Office, in the case of prospective applicants from Mid Glamorgan, from the Director of South Glamorgan, or from the Director of Glamorgan County Education Office, 210, Grosvenor Road, Cardiff, CF1 1AA. Prospective applicants from West Glamorgan may apply to the Director of Education, Princess House, Swansea Way, Swansea, SA1 4PD. Postal requests should be made by the appropriate Further Education Trust Fund forms and accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Applicants should note that awards will not be made in respect of courses for which the applicant is receiving or will receive a mandatory grant or a grant from the Department of Education and Science or for which an applicant may expect to receive a discretionary grant from the Local Education Authority unless there are exceptional or unusual circumstances relevant to the application.

The closing date for applications for awards tenable in the academic year 1982-83 is 31st May 1982. Please quote ref. TRES54

W. ALWYN JONES, Director of Education, County of Glamorgan, 210, Grosvenor Road, Cardiff, CF1 1AA

## REMINDER

Copy for Classified Advertisements in the

## T.H.E.S.

Should arrive not later than 10.00 am Monday preceding the publication

**FURTHER CLASSIFIED APPOINTMENTS appear on pages 21-25**

North American news

Plans to investigate Polish universities

from Peter David

WASHINGTON A private organization of conservative academics from the United States and other Western nations is to ask the Polish government for permission to enter the country to investigate the situation of the universities under martial law.

The visiting party, which would include Professor David Martin of the London School of Economics and Professor Paul Seabury of the University of California at Berkeley, would be organized under the auspices of the New York-based International Council on the future of the university.

Mr Nicholas Farnham, the council's executive director, said last week that the ICFU would be seeking funds for the venture but had turned down an offer of assistance by the United States International Communications Agency, the organization responsible for Voice of America and the projection of America's image overseas.

He said: "Our critical problem in this is not to get involved in the geopolitics but to address the higher education issue. We are not interested in fighting the cold war."

The ICFU intends to issue a report on the Polish universities even if its request to the Polish government is refused. Last week it held a symposium in New York on Polish higher education and plans a second meeting in Paris later this year for issuing a review of the country's academic problems.

Founded in 1972 to protect universities against what it regarded as unwelcome student militancy and the politicization of the academic environment, the ICFU has issued controversial reports on universities in Italy, West Germany and Sweden. Its study of Poland will be the first time it has looked at an eastern European country.

Professor Seabury, the council's chairman, said the investigation was justified by Poland's "symbolic importance" and its traditionally close links with Western scholarship. But he admitted that Western universities faced a "delicate" problem in determining a correct response.

Calls for a total embargo of Polish higher education were angrily rejected by a majority of speakers at the symposium who stressed the need to maintain a flow of academic and general information into the universities.

Miss Vera Rich, correspondent of the scientific journal Nature, argued that Western academics should help their Polish counterparts gain access to academic texts. "Scientific journals cannot do any harm even if people receiving them are stooges," she said.

Mr Martin Sar of the Rockefeller Foundation said Rockefeller had decided to subscribe to academic journals for six non-government research institutes in Poland. He urged Western academics to cultivate their contacts with Polish colleagues and strengthen the role of the nation's beleaguered liberal intelligentsia.

But there was less agreement over the question of academic exchanges. The symposium was told that all permit applications to go abroad has been rejected by the Polish government and were renewed only in the case of academics who would "adequately reflect Polish foreign policy."

Exiled Polish academics counselled Western universities to be cautious when considering visits by Polish academics cleared by the military regime. Professor Wojciech Karpiński of Columbia University said it would be difficult to accept visits by government-approved academics while other Polish scholars were still in detention.

Meanwhile, the State Department appeared last week to have solved the universities dilemma for them. Professor John Chapman of the University of Pittsburgh told the symposium that it had denied a visa to Dr Longin Pastuszek, a Polish political scientist who regularly visited the United States to attend meetings of the International Studies Association.

Professor Seabury, the council's chairman, said the investigation was justified by Poland's "symbolic importance" and its traditionally close links with Western scholarship. But he admitted that Western universities faced a "delicate" problem in determining a correct response.

Mr Nicholas Farnham, the council's executive director, said last week that the ICFU would be seeking funds for the venture but had turned down an offer of assistance by the United States International Communications Agency, the organization responsible for Voice of America and the projection of America's image overseas.

he admitted that Western universities faced a "delicate" problem in determining a correct response.

Calls for a total embargo of Polish higher education were angrily rejected by a majority of speakers at the symposium who stressed the need to maintain a flow of academic and general information into the universities.

The visiting party, which would include Professor David Martin of the London School of Economics and Professor Paul Seabury of the University of California at Berkeley, would be organized under the auspices of the New York-based International Council on the future of the university.

Mr Nicholas Farnham, the council's executive director, said last week that the ICFU would be seeking funds for the venture but had turned down an offer of assistance by the United States International Communications Agency, the organization responsible for Voice of America and the projection of America's image overseas.

He said: "Our critical problem in this is not to get involved in the geopolitics but to address the higher education issue. We are not interested in fighting the cold war."

The ICFU intends to issue a report on the Polish universities even if its request to the Polish government is refused. Last week it held a symposium in New York on Polish higher education and plans a second meeting in Paris later this year for issuing a review of the country's academic problems.

Founded in 1972 to protect universities against what it regarded as unwelcome student militancy and the politicization of the academic environment, the ICFU has issued controversial reports on universities in Italy, West Germany and Sweden. Its study of Poland will be the first time it has looked at an eastern European country.

Professor Seabury, the council's chairman, said the investigation was justified by Poland's "symbolic importance" and its traditionally close links with Western scholarship. But he admitted that Western universities faced a "delicate" problem in determining a correct response.

Mr Nicholas Farnham, the council's executive director, said last week that the ICFU would be seeking funds for the venture but had turned down an offer of assistance by the United States International Communications Agency, the organization responsible for Voice of America and the projection of America's image overseas.

He said: "Our critical problem in this is not to get involved in the geopolitics but to address the higher education issue. We are not interested in fighting the cold war."

The ICFU intends to issue a report on the Polish universities even if its request to the Polish government is refused. Last week it held a symposium in New York on Polish higher education and plans a second meeting in Paris later this year for issuing a review of the country's academic problems.

Founded in 1972 to protect universities against what it regarded as unwelcome student militancy and the politicization of the academic environment, the ICFU has issued controversial reports on universities in Italy, West Germany and Sweden. Its study of Poland will be the first time it has looked at an eastern European country.

Professor Seabury, the council's chairman, said the investigation was justified by Poland's "symbolic importance" and its traditionally close links with Western scholarship. But he admitted that Western universities faced a "delicate" problem in determining a correct response.

Mr Nicholas Farnham, the council's executive director, said last week that the ICFU would be seeking funds for the venture but had turned down an offer of assistance by the United States International Communications Agency, the organization responsible for Voice of America and the projection of America's image overseas.

He said: "Our critical problem in this is not to get involved in the geopolitics but to address the higher education issue. We are not interested in fighting the cold war."

The ICFU intends to issue a report on the Polish universities even if its request to the Polish government is refused. Last week it held a symposium in New York on Polish higher education and plans a second meeting in Paris later this year for issuing a review of the country's academic problems.



Anti-nuclear demonstrators draw attention to the dangers of war

Dons wake up to nuclear threat

by our North American editor

An academic symposium in Washington has called on universities to play a fuller role in alerting the government and public to the dangers of nuclear war.

Nearly 200 academics from 76 colleges and universities heard Yale University psychiatry professor Robert Jay Lifton accuse higher education of ignoring the issue for too long. He said it was a "scandal" that the central issue of our times had been ignored by the universities.

But the symposium, sponsored jointly by the American Council on Education, the Association of American Colleges and the Hobart and William Smith Colleges, was also told that staff and student interest in nuclear war had grown rapidly in recent months.

Dr Herbert Scoville, president of the Arms Control Association, said that between 1971 and the last presidential election few academics had expressed interest in acquiring information about nuclear war issues.

Since the last election, however, the association had dealt with more than 175 requests from students and staff in colleges and universities seeking material for courses and workshops on arms control questions.

"This shift represents the increasing concern in the public mind about nuclear weapons. It is healthy and encouraging. But it would be unfortunate if this desire for additional information were only a transitory trend, because the issue overarches everything taught on college campuses today."

Dr Richard Lyman, professor of the Rockefeller Foundation, provided more evidence of growing interest in the part academics could play in the debate on nuclear weapons.

The organization Physicians for Social Responsibility, which tries to describe the impact of a nuclear exchange, had grown from 1,000 to 10,000 members in a single year, he said. Last autumn, a modest attempt at a "day of concern" on the nation's campuses drew much larger audiences and attention than its organizers had expected.

Speakers at the symposium offered different views about the way the academic world and individual disciplines might contribute to a better understanding of the issues. Dr Harmon Dunathan, provost of Hobart and William Smith colleges, said that universities had a central part to play.

"We should aim to bring our best traditions to these questions, a broad perspective, both historical and psychological attentiveness, and all the other careful habits of the academic," he said.

Dr Marshall Shulman, director of the Russian Institute at Columbia University, argued that it was important not to allow governments a monopoly of expertise in nuclear issues.

Government decisions about nuclear weapons were often irrational because they were based on competing pressures and parochial interests within the defence bureaucracy, he said. Universities should become "disinterested counsellors" by providing timely and dispassionate research on the issues.

Professor George Rathjens, a political scientist from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, warned that it would be difficult for universities to provide disinterested research if they remained heavily dependent on government Defense Department funding.

He said a recent study had shown that 40 per cent of the world's scientists and engineers were now involved in military research and development. At his own university there was a 90 per cent chance that the most attractive research projects offered a graduate student would be funded by the Department of Defense.

But the symposium was divided over the question of universities sacrificing their neutral position.

"One wants to be sufficiently detached to bring the technical knowledge and the full depth of one's own discipline or from an intellectual point of view, and yet one's advocacy is not something to be wiped out or washed away under the illusion of some kind of neutrality," said Professor Lifton.

Dr Shulman, however, warned that the function of academics was not to indoctrinate. "It is not a question of a choice of 'polity,'" he said. "It is the understanding of a very complex subject. It is not your job to indoctrinate students on what course of action to take as citizens."

The new group was announced in a clandestine Solidarity newsletter which summarized the first research project carried out by the documentation centre - an analysis of the government "proposals" on the future of the trade union movement.

These proposals, drawn up at the end of February, aim to break up the union movement by destroying the regional organization of Solidarity and restoring the job-based structure of the old discredited party-linked unions says the centre. The team considers this would bring back the workers in heavy industry whose cooperation is essential for economic recovery.

This continuity of tradition, however, does not represent a continuity of personnel. Most of the researchers of the old sociological research centre are now interned, including founder members, Urszula Doroszewska and Antoni Maciejewicz.

Dr Turner and his vice president, Theodor Berchem, of Julius Maximilian University in Würzburg, said that the universities would stand together to protect their interests. In particular, they believed young teaching staff to be essential to the quality of higher education.

The two presidents are reported by the journal *Bildung und Wissenschaft* to favour wide-ranging structural changes in the universities to cope with the cuts. Present arrangements were suitable for times of "peace" but not for crises in which more and more students had to be accommodated on smaller budgets.

West Germany's student population is expected to rise by a further 25 per cent to a total of 1.3m in the coming years, bringing about serious strains on university finances.

He is now awaiting a decision on his request for political asylum, made early in February.

Overseas news

Spain's right moves to block reform bill

from Richard Wigg

MADRID A last attempt is to be made next week in the Spanish parliament to make progress on the University Autonomy Bill (LAU) required under the 1978 democratic constitution. Four years of debate have been wasted as vested interests have combined to frustrate attempts to modernize the country's inefficient and outdated higher education system.

Two education ministers, one a Christian Democrat and the other a Social Democrat, have come and gone in that time. Now a third, Senor Federico Mayor Zaragoza, is to bring the much-amended Bill before parliament.

But the minister knows he has only shaky support from the government and his own party, the Centre Democrats (UCD). For some powerful elements in the cabinet the bill has become an instrument to force early general elections, with the consequent need to respect the party's conservative clientele.

Tinkering with the bill's clauses is still going on, but basically the bill represents a compromise between the centre Democrats and the opposition Socialists. This compromise, by Spain's two main political parties, "over the heads of the universities" as its critics express it, has caused the latest outcry.

LAU is something of a misnomer - autonomy is what the Bill least provides, its critics claim. Its real importance is as an attempt to introduce a democratic system of university government, with new statutes, new curricula and a reformed system for appointing and grading teaching staff. This would end the anomaly

of universities living under the Franco Law of Education of 1970. The noisiest opposition has come from the teaching staff, from among 36,000 professors who are all permanent functionaries of the state and from the 55,200 contracted annually by the universities without security of tenure.

The job of those without tenure is to give the lectures the first group of these areas either cannot give - because they are busy with lucrative pursuits outside the university despite being paid to work full time in the universities.

This system has grown alongside Spain's university population since the prosperous mid 1960s. In the academic year 1979-80 there were 637,000 students at 29 state and four private universities. In the law faculty of a major university there may be as many as 18 groups of students taking the same lecture, with classes of up to 200 each, the seven permanent professors being assisted by 11 on contract.

The law offends those with chairs, *catedraticos* because it endeavours to make them attend full time and those on contract because it wants to give permanent status only to the best qualified if they have a minimum of five years' teaching experience.

Both are upset by the intention to replace by a genuine test of teaching ability a more 50-year-old system *oposiciones* (examinations before appointing a professor). The education ministry recognizes this system often selects on the basis of personal loyalties.

Some 20,000 on contract went on strike early February against the bill which they have now suspended but

plan to resume to keep up the pressure on parliament from April 20. Spurning such tactics, the *catedraticos* preferred to see Senor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the prime minister, in semi secrecy or lobbied friendly ears. Finally more than a hundred signed an open letter in *Ya*, the Roman Catholic conservative daily, maintaining in emotional tones the bill threatens to degrade Spain's ancient universities into "third world universities" troubled by low teaching standards and group interests, conveniently overlooking their own group interest to run the university in the old way.

Some of the most active opponents in parliament of the bill are *catedraticos* themselves like Senor Oscar Alzaga, the conservative Catholic Centre Democrat, and Senor Manuel Fraga, leader of the right wing Democratic Coalition.

Less conspicuously, Opus Dei and the Spanish bishops have been working against the bill and partly responsible for the departure of other two previous ministers handling it. As one leading UCD politician supporting the bill said "the bishops have not taken any public stand against the bill, but they have been more active than against introducing divorce last year."

Spain's state universities under this year's budget will receive 41,345 million pesetas (more than £229m out of the education budget of P.485,365m, but both the Government and the Opposition agree low pay scales of university teachers represent the chief reason for poor teaching standards and "absentee professors".

A *catedratico*, if he has several children, can hardly live on around P.120,000 (£642) a month. If however he is a top law professor he will have to be peculiarly dedicated to his university to resist making up to a million pesetas a month in a big Madrid law practice. The contract staff, earning around 50,000 a month, are demanding their salaries should be doubled.

If full forces preferring the status quo sectorial interests will have dealt parliament a blow, hardly a distinguished achievement by the country's intellectual elite. The bill represents a delicate compromise, spokesmen in both the VCD and Socialist parties say. It represents, they say, the indispensable minimum to permit a start on university reform.

To avoid disaster, the bill skates round problems like the financing of universities, state and private. It merely enunciates that future policy will seek to relate matriculation fees to the real costs of university education, while adjusting scholarships to the real needs of suitably qualified students.

One key clause of the bill states that recognition by the state of a private university does not imply it will be entitled to state subsidies as presently given to private Catholic-run secondary schools. The four Catholic-run universities Densto (Jesusits), Nayarra (Opus Dei), and the two pontifical universities at Salamanca and Comillas - presently Opus university receives sizeable assistance from the Navarra provincial administration and the real battle has been left until after the general elections.

A traditional escape route for black South African academics who clash with their government is beginning to look shaky.

Warmer relations between the Reagan administration and South Africa are thought to have triggered off a tougher attitude to exiles who went to US universities in the 1970s.

Particularly at risk are academics who were associated with the anti-apartheid campaign in South Africa itself. The US government is concerned about the effect of their presence on young blacks at university.

One writer Cosmo Pieterse, who taught for seven years at the University of Ohio been refused re-entry to the US.

And poet Dennis Brutus, for 10 years a professor of English at the Northwestern University in Illinois, has applied for political asylum in the face of apparent determination to deport him.

Professor Brutus is well known for inspiring the 1972 Olympic Games boycott, as well as for his poems on the sufferings of blacks

Lawyers' selection to change

from James Hutchinson

BONN A new system of allocating places to law students in West German universities is to be introduced next term to combat severe overcrowding in the legal faculties.

Under the new regulations applicants will no longer be assured of admission to the university of their choice. Those who are not prepared to accept offers of places elsewhere are likely to lose the opportunity of studying law at all.

One of the main criteria will be the place of domicile - an applicant whose parents live in the Bonn area will stand the best chance of being accepted by Bonn University. Last term 18,000 people applied to study law at German universities, although, strictly speaking, only 10,000 places were available, in the event 14,000 were enrolled.

Some of the German *Under*, or states, are demanding that the subject of law be added to the list of those subjects to which the *numerus clausus* (restrictions on entry) apply. Should that happen, exceptionally high marks in the *Abitur* - the equivalent of A levels - would be the chief pre-requisite of quick admission.

The general secretary of the Council of University Vice Chancellors, Herr Christian Bode, rates the training of lawyers as a matter of fundamental importance to society, since the country needed "sound administrators". Besides, he pointed out, the law faculties absorbed many people who actually wanted to study something else. Therefore to restrict admission would exacerbate overcrowding in other courses, he argued, and notably in economics.

Germany also has a glut of theology students. The Synod of the Protestant Church in the state of Baden-Württemberg has decided that those who wish to read theology should first complete a year's practical experience with a charitable organization or in industry. At the University of Tübingen alone there are now more theology students than Protestant clergymen in the whole of the state.



Dennis Brutus: in danger and coloureds under South African law.

Born of South African parents in what was then Southern Rhodesia, he was jailed for 18 months and banned from teaching, writing, and pursuing his academic career.

He left South Africa in 1966, and held a British passport until asked to convert it into a Zimbabwean one in 1980. Delays meant he was unable to renew his temporary visa.

The immigration authorities say that he is not eligible for a temporary visa on the grounds that his tenured appointment at Northwestern University indicates a "strong presumption" that his stay is permanent.

Dr Turner and his vice president, Theodor Berchem, of Julius Maximilian University in Würzburg, said that the universities would stand together to protect their interests. In particular, they believed young teaching staff to be essential to the quality of higher education.

The two presidents are reported by the journal *Bildung und Wissenschaft* to favour wide-ranging structural changes in the universities to cope with the cuts. Present arrangements were suitable for times of "peace" but not for crises in which more and more students had to be accommodated on smaller budgets.

West Germany's student population is expected to rise by a further 25 per cent to a total of 1.3m in the coming years, bringing about serious strains on university finances.

He is now awaiting a decision on his request for political asylum, made early in February.

Robotics expert's trip vetoed

by Patrick McQuaid

A protracted tug-of-war between several research universities and the government has ended with the State Department vetoing a visit to American campuses by Dr Nikolay Umnov, a Soviet robotics expert.

The Umnov visit became a cause *celebre* recently when Stanford University refused to comply with strict State Department guidelines setting out what the scientist could do during his visit (*THE S*, January 29).

Stanford argued that as a free and open university it would not and could not impose any restrictions on Dr Umnov's activities. It dismissed claims by the State Department that

the Soviet visitor would gain access to information of potential military value.

Intervention by the National Academy of Sciences, which is sponsoring the exchange visit, appeared last month to have resulted in a compromise acceptable to both Stanford and the State Department but the State Department has now changed its mind.

A spokesman said last week: "In view of the sensitivity of the field of robotics and of possible technology transfer problems, we have reversed our original assessment and disapproved the visit."

New England vitality loses ground to the oil-rich sunbelt

by Patrick McQuaid

Long regarded as the seat of American higher education, the six New England states - home to 260 colleges and universities - are quickly losing ground to the oil-rich sunbelt states of the South and Southwest. A two-year study by 33 regional business, government, labour, and education leaders, recently concluded that New England's economic vitality is directly dependent on the quality of its schools. The study, *A Threat to Excellence*, casts serious doubt on the region's desire and financial capacity to retain its educational pre-eminence and suggests that industry will be the worse off for it.

With direct expenditure of \$4.5 billion a year and student enrolments of roughly 800,000, New England is unquestionably the most knowledge-intensive region in the world, according to the report. The region has 50 per cent more institutions of higher education *per capita* - and nearly twice as many private institutions *per capita* - than the United States as a whole.

The study was commissioned by the New England Board of Higher Education, a non-profit-making organization providing consultative services to the state governments, agencies, and schools.

"The report cites three main factors as undermining the competitive strength of the region's institutions, primarily: a sharp decline in reasoning abilities among high school students."

Collectively, New England colleges and universities generate an estimated \$11.25 billion annually in the regional economy and serve as one of the largest employers as well as

suppliers of skilled labour, particularly to the high-technology industries. But the six states rank near the bottom among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in financing of public higher learning.

Lastly, the report noted, there is a perception at large in America that New England no longer provides a positive climate for investment and employment.

In 1951, for example, approximately 44 per cent of American business leaders who were born in the southern states actually pursued their careers in the north. But today more than 79 per cent pursue their careers in the south with nearly a quarter of today's northern-born business leaders migrating south.

The demographics and a cost-of-living differential that is pegged at 117.3 per cent above sunbelt states (despite a higher median family income level in New England) also forecast bleak prospects. New England's share of the 15-to-24 year age

group is declining slightly faster than the nation as a whole but much faster than the sunbelt states.

Furthermore, the average age of industrial workers in New England's manufacturing sector exceeds 55. Labour shortages at the technical and skilled levels will be much more pronounced during the coming decade as these workers retire.

The report offers 19 specific recommendations for reversing the trends without placing the fiscal burden of improving the schools on individual state budgets.

New England's board of higher education, president, John C. Hoy promised that an ad hoc committee of state legislators would be formed immediately to monitor the progress of the recommendations.

The report has emerged in a timely fashion as each of the six governors and numerous legislative leaders face re-election next November and higher education is surfacing as a campaign issue.

The report urges higher education, industry, and the secondary schools to work together to redress the deterioration of student achievement and academic standards. It proposes that personnel officers from high-tech industries take an active hand in reviewing and that technical mathematics and science, industry should meanwhile offer part-time work to maths and science graduates to improve their salaries.

Individual states should also assess certification standards for public school teachers and permit greater flexibility where candidates have demonstrated their proficiency from formal classroom training, particularly those who offer technological skills currently in short supply.

The board recommends that industries offer loans to college students whom they may wish to employ following graduation. If a student chooses to work for the corporation the loan would be foregone.

Polish sociologists research in secret

The Solidarity sociological research centre in Warsaw, like all other union activities was suspended after martial law was declared in December, has regrouped as an underground documentation centre.

The new group was announced in a clandestine Solidarity newsletter which summarized the first research project carried out by the documentation centre - an analysis of the government "proposals" on the future of the trade union movement.

These proposals, drawn up at the end of February, aim to break up the union movement by destroying the regional organization of Solidarity and restoring the job-based structure of the old discredited party-linked unions says the centre. The team considers this would bring back the workers in heavy industry whose cooperation is essential for economic recovery.

This continuity of tradition, however, does not represent a continuity of personnel. Most of the researchers of the old sociological research centre are now interned, including founder members, Urszula Doroszewska and Antoni Maciejewicz.

Dr Turner and his vice president, Theodor Berchem, of Julius Maximilian University in Würzburg, said that the universities would stand together to protect their interests. In particular, they believed young teaching staff to be essential to the quality of higher education.

The two presidents are reported by the journal *Bildung und Wissenschaft* to favour wide-ranging structural changes in the universities to cope with the cuts. Present arrangements were suitable for times of "peace" but not for crises in which more and more students had to be accommodated on smaller budgets.

West Germany's student population is expected to rise by a further 25 per cent to a total of 1.3m in the coming years, bringing about serious strains on university finances.

He is now awaiting a decision on his request for political asylum, made early in February.

Student leaders convicted of campus assault

from Benny Morris

JERUSALEM Judge Miriam Naor last week convicted the country's most prominent student leaders of assault and disturbing the peace during an attack in December 1979 on a group of left-wing Jewish and Arab students at the Hebrew University's Givat Ram campus. The sentence is to follow.

Judge Naor, in a 61-page explanation of her ruling, charged that Zehavi Hanegbi, in 1979 chairman of the HU students union, then national union of Hanegbi's deputy, and Yisrael Katz, of the HU union, had committed a "social crime which was intolerable in a democratic state."

Judge Naor found Hanegbi, Katz and a number of their student and non-student helpers guilty of "usurp-

ing without provocation or right" the duty of the university's security officers and dispersing with "brutal" force a demonstration of left-wing Jews and Arabs on the campus grass.

The demonstrators were protesting at Israel's treatment of Arab mayors in the occupied West Bank. Hanegbi and Katz led the right-wing Kasten students faction, which is affiliated to Menachem Begin's ruling Likud bloc and to the ultra right-wing Tehiya Party, which opposes the peace treaty with Egypt. The leader of the Tehiya faction in the Knesset is Geula Cohen, Hanegbi's mother.

In the attack, Judge Naor concluded, Hanegbi and his followers wielded chains and sticks. About half a dozen Arabs and left-wing Israeli students were injured.

Following the incident, a university disciplinary board cleared Hanegbi

and Katz of charges connected with the attack on grounds of "conflicting testimony". At the time, the university heads were criticized for trying to "appease" the right-wing student leaders. In her judgment, Judge Naor severely rebuked the police for treating the case "too lightly" and for the long delay in bringing the suspects to trial.

Judge Naor is married to Arye Naor, a Likud stalwart who has just completed five years as the Begin Cabinet Secretary.

Hanegbi is currently leading a group of some 25 students in a protest-squid in Yamit, in northern Sinai, as part of the ultra-nationalist opposition campaign against Israel's completion of its withdrawal from Sinai. With his fellow students he is held up in a 15-metre tower which commemorates the dead of the

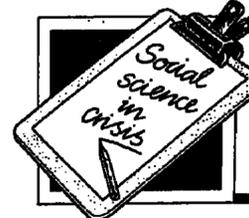
armoured corps who fell near here during the 1967 conquest of the area. Hanegbi vowed to stay in the tower until "April 27" - the day before the April 26 handover of Sinai to Egyptian hands. His critics claim his actions are motivated by a desire for publicity as he knows that he cannot stop the withdrawal.

Meanwhile, the Hebrew University students union, still dominated by the Kasten faction, has caved into university pressure and has agreed to hold "fresh, clean union elections" on May 4.

The HU authorities in February threatened to withdraw recognition from the union and to cut all funds if the union did not agree to adopt proposals for a multi-party committee to supervise elections and union activities.

Principals warn of harm to research

# A political weapon in the struggle over apartheid



Applied social research is enjoying a controversial boom in South Africa. Craig Charney reports

The South African government is establishing what is probably the most extensive state-funded and co-ordinated social research system outside the communist countries. And a soaring number of individuals and groups outside the government want to press the fruits of their research on the authorities.

However, there are worries that the evolving customer-contractor relationship between the state and social scientists is unhealthy. It is seen by many as an attempt to solve the government's priority problem - shoring up the sagging foundations of apartheid - at the expense of free social inquiry.

The official research effort is the consequence of a Cabinet decision taken on April 17 1979 to establish a national plan for research in the human sciences to regulate government research expenditure. The main objective was a system that would combine all human sciences research into a single national research effort, an effort that would be directed towards the needs of the decision-makers, according to the Human Sciences Research Council, South Africa's answer to Britain's SSRC.

The HSRC has set out ten priority research areas and four investigations have already been launched, bringing together scholars, civil servants, and industrialists.

The council has also stepped up its own policy-orientated research. Its internal budget is now £9m, approaching what all the universities together spend on social research. Moreover, all HSRC-funded post-graduate university research must be registered in a central bank.

The rise of the HSRC has taken place against the background of rapid growth in empirical social research, particularly at the Afrikaans universities, and the establishment of a state of official and unofficial commissions of inquiry. The best known include the HSRC-supported De Lange report on education, the Wiehahn commission on labour law, and two unofficial bodies, which proposed black-white power-sharing schemes for Natal province, the Lombard and Butheza commissions.

Other reports have come from new style "think-tanks" such as the private sector's "Syncom".

The search for new ideas reflects the recognition, even by government supporters, that old-style apartheid - complete racial segregation and denial of political rights to the black majority - is unworkable and increasingly unstable.

As Dr Jan Lombard, the economist who headed the Lombard commission, put it: "Empirical work done by these people picked up the tendencies which moved against the effective implementation of the Verwoerdian framework. I wouldn't say they necessarily rejected anything. They were picking up the trends of the times."

The *verligte* (enlightened) Afrikaans echo old calls by English-speaking liberals - reflecting their economic and intellectual convergence with their former betters.

But the official impetus for the new lines of inquiry came after Mr P. W. Botha became premier in 1978. Under Mr Botha, the national plan was set out and the HSRC establishment doubled. It now employs 300 social scientists - almost one-fifth of the country's total - and its pres-

Defenders of institutionalized social science are trying to create a better South Africa



# Low in status, high in staffing

Government-sponsored social science research has never occupied a prominent position in West Germany. Its share of the total research budget has always been quite small; compared to the natural sciences there are relatively few institutions specializing in social science research; and except for a few disciplines like law, history, economics and education, its public status has never been particularly high.

On the other hand, neither has there been any attempt to attack or downgrade research in the social sciences and humanities. Indeed, after the most recent government research report in 1979 the government was urged to give greater support to disciplines in these areas. This was based on a misunderstanding; most of the research in the social sciences and humanities is, in fact, done in university departments and is funded from the ordinary higher education budget of the *Länder*, not by the federation.

Figures giving a breakdown of research by areas and source of funding are not available. However, between 1969 and 1977 the number of academic staff increased by about two-thirds and the percentage of the total specializing in the social sciences and humanities jumped from 15 to 29.

This should point towards a healthy state of social science, yet this is not the prevailing impression. The quality of the research output is criticized and blame is put on the large number of students, the many new staff who are not always of the highest calibre, the time-consuming self-governing procedures and the mechanisms for allocating university funds.

Social science disciplines in West Germany started late after the war when the country was pre-occupied with economic recovery and scientific advance. Their research role is, in many ways, seen as subservient to scientific and technological development.

This is illustrated by the prominence given to educational research at the time of educational expansion in the 1950s; by the particular emphasis put on the federation-sponsored research priority programme on the "humanization of the work environment" or by last year's call by the Minister of Research to investigate more closely the human, social, and political consequences of scientific and technological advances.

But social science research has a definite place in the overall structure of research in the republic. Independent private foundations like the Volkswagen-Stiftung have a crucial complementary role to play

## Günter Kloss on the organization of research in Germany

Although their overall resources are more limited and although they cannot fund long-term projects they can be less restrictive, more flexible and more innovative. This is particularly important in the rigidly regulated government-sponsored German research system. Indeed, in 1980 the Volkswagen foundation made about half of its allocation to projects in social science/humanities.

The outward structure of research in the Federal Republic is broadly similar to that in Britain. Germany, too, has a dual support system. On the one hand, "the government" provides general support for university-based research through the annual university budget; on the other, it makes grants to a variety of research institutes and organizations which in turn may fund specific research projects. In addition, several federal ministries - eg economics, defence research and technology (some 50 per cent) - promote directly both basic and applied research in specific areas in industry and in academic institutions, including the universities.

Government research policy has over the years become more clearly defined and concentrated. The federal research reports state the federal government's wider objectives and set priorities. The planned research expenditure of the Ministry of Research in 1982, for example, which amounts to DM 6,579m (approximately 30 per cent towards basic research), Research objectives tend to be described in very broad categories, to which a very wide spectrum of disciplines contribute. For example, the federal research ministry currently gives particular emphasis to research in the fields of energy, space, transport, technology, micro-electronics but also humanization of the work environment and health, nutritional and environmental matters.

What complicates matters is the German tendency to institutionalize any "official" enterprise, including in the research sector, and the fact that West Germany is a federal state, where the *Länder* have the prime responsibility for education, including higher education with all its institutions, and the federation for research.

Hence much of the non-industry-based research effort is financed jointly under agreements between the federation and the *Länder*.

Sometimes the federation provides half the annual budget, sometimes as much as 90 per cent, the rest being shared between all, or some, of the *Länder*.

An intergovernmental co-ordinating body in Bonn, the Research Promotion Committee of the Federation-*Länder* Commission for Educational Planning and Research Promotion, attempts to coordinate and plan research policy at the national level and approves the budgets of the major research organizations.

Advised by the *Wissenschaftsrat*, the administration has thus the possibility of influencing the general direction of the national, publicly financed research effort without the right to interfere with the detailed academic judgment of the research organizations and their advisors.

The *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (German Research Association) is the central body for the support of research in all disciplines. It is self-governing and has only institutional membership, ranging from the universities to the academies of science and other research organizations. After careful scrutiny by outside persons it finances research projects for individuals or especially groups of researchers from different departments or laboratories or establishes and supports long-term special designated research areas (currently 123), especially of an inter-disciplinary and co-operative nature.

The social sciences are represented in all of these categories, but the natural and engineering sciences lead overwhelmingly; in 1980 only 22 per cent of allocations for ordinary projects and 13 per cent each for group projects and special research areas were in the field of the social sciences and humanities.

Similarly, the Max-Planck Society for the Advancement of the Human Sciences has more than 100 research institutes but only about 10 per cent of its funds go to what is broadly defined as the social sciences and humanities (including its six legal studies institutes).

Quite clearly, none of the extremely expensive government financed 12 centres for large-scale research (eg DESY in Hamburg and the Nuclear Research Centre of Karlsruhe) involve the social sciences, but a substantial number of the other semi-independent permanent research establishments are social science oriented. They range from the Institute of Contemporary History in Munich to the German Social Science and Conflict Research, Bonn.

50 per cent of all funds for social institutions are spent under the social sciences/humanities heading.

Far reaching changes in the supervision and nature of the PhD particularly for the social sciences, are contained in a White Paper on postgraduate training published by the Government last week.

Most newspaper headlines concentrated on the awkward issue of poor PhD completion rates described as "the interminable PhD". But the report may be better remembered for its proposals for teaching research techniques on postgraduate courses; for making research less isolated; and for social science graduates to be awarded a degree after completing three years work but not necessarily after producing a major piece of written work.

The working party was set up in 1979 by the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, under the chairmanship of Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, master of St Catherine's College, Cambridge, professor of mathematics, and then also vice-chancellor of the university.

The report contains his unmistakable stamp, cautious but with definite proposals to make the system more rigorous and efficient. The more radical proposals, including the thorny issue of engineering awards, are sketched out and left for further discussion.

Throughout its two years of work, while it was involved in the painstaking collection of data, the working-party collaborated closely with the research councils. Indeed the then chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council and the Social Science Research Council sat on the working party.

Many of the more important recommendations, most already known through leaks, are already being implemented by the research councils. On submission rates for example, both the SSRC and SERC have toughened their stance, accepting the graded sanctions formula proposed by the working party.

The SERC already publishes an annual survey of university submission rates and the SSRC plans to follow suit. Figures released last week by the SSRC bear out Sir Peter's view, expressed in London last week: "Even

# The future of PhD research

Paul Flather and Robin McKie report on the Swinnerton-Dyer proposals on postgraduates

just talking about submission rates is having an effect."

The SERC has just produced a discussion document on tougher guidelines for supervising postgraduates, to be sent to universities for comment.

Overall the working party has sought to produce a more efficient system by plugging key weaknesses: raising submission rates; ensuring suitable postgraduate students do suitable, and useful, research; putting more "user interests" from industry and commerce on the research councils; and demanding research councils review awards allocations every four years.

It concludes: "On balance, we think that the resources put into postgraduate education are well used, and that the country gets good value for its money."

On manpower planning, one of the areas on which comment was invited, the working party said it did not believe a "manpower needs" approach was or could be feasible.

It goes on to recommend no overall reduction in the planned number of postgraduate students, although even while the ink was drying on the report the SSRC has had to cut 69 studentships and 23 bursaries from its total for 1982-83 because of an extra Christmas cut in its budget. In 1981 the five research councils

trained manpower it needs."

The majority of the report provides the most detailed account to date of the supply of postgraduates, arrangements for their training, and their subsequent employment for subjects covered by the SSRC, the SERC and the NERC. It draws extensively on two surveys commissioned by the Policy Studies Institute. One was a survey of heads of departments in universities and polytechnics and the other was a survey of former students and their employers.

The Government has put its stamp of approval on the report. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, has written a brief preface commending the recommendations to the research councils and to all academic institutions, "for early attention and full consideration".

Explaining his quest for efficiency, he says he wants regard paid "to the need to spend with maximum effect the necessarily limited funds available for postgraduate education." He adds that he will look carefully at all recommendations addressed to his department.

The ABRC is also asked to keep "a continuing interest" in postgraduate education, which Sir Peter has explained will mean ensuring the recommendations are implemented in due course.

The more radical reforms, particularly proposals to restructure the social science PhD, will lie on the table for the present. The SSRC has made clear it does not want to rush into reform. It is widely acknowledged that social science PhDs probably require a higher standard of work than PhDs in the natural sciences, and that it is relatively impossible to expect a major piece of written work from students in their first three or four years of research. But no one is keen to "down-grade" PhDs by offering an equivalent in the form of a completion certificate, nor to create two tiers of doctors of philosophy. It may come to that: hard choices and good intentions lie ahead.

The report says: "Bearing in mind that the benefits of postgraduate education are lifelong, we do not think that present figures for postgraduate unemployment should be taken as suggesting that the number in postgraduate education are still too high."

"It would be a grave mistake to stop training people in a recession, just because they cannot immediately find relevant employment, and then to find when the economy eventually recovers that the country does not have the

# Swings of supply and demand

One of the committee's main tasks was to look at the level to which postgraduate education is meeting the manpower needs of the nation, an approach, the report notes, that has had little success in the past.

"The main barriers are that neither individual employers nor private investigators can foresee with any clarity the implications for demand of new scientific developments or changes in economic and social circumstances, nor can an approach based on manpower needs take account of such factors as the transferability of skills between subject disciplines," it states.

Nevertheless, the report concludes that regular reviews of postgraduate supply and demand must be seen as the inescapable duty of the research councils. They should recognize subject areas of pressing demands for skills and identify institutions most appropriate for encouraging these.

The best surity for meeting the country's needs for skilled manpower is to attract attention to the quality of those selected for awards, and of their subsequent training," the committee concludes.

Research councils should carry out "searching reviews" of their award allocation and postgraduate policies every four years, the committee recommends.

These reviews should take into account the employment prospects of postgraduates in particular fields, including their likely jobs and salaries.

The report in general backs the present system, by which research councils decide how much money to devote on studentships in the light of their total income from the science budget and other pressures on that money. The committees that carry out these allocations should have more industrialists on them if they are prepared to serve.

"Those who employ postgraduates and have knowledge of their use in industry must, we believe, accept a fuller share of the responsibility for decision making in this area in the national interests," the report says.

On distribution to individual institutions, the committee argues that research councils should as a general principle accept that larger departments are likely to provide a richer environment than smaller ones.

The present submission rate for PhDs and the average time taken to complete them were described as "wholly unsatisfactory" by the working party, which quoted several recent surveys undertaken by the research councils.

"We think the blame must fall primarily on the universities rather than on the research students or the research councils, and it is primarily within the universities that changes need to be made to improve the situation. But the impetus for reform must come from the research councils," the report says.

A survey of SERC students found

that at the end of 1980, 43 per cent of those who took up awards in 1974 and 46 per cent of those who took up awards in 1975 had not collected their PhDs. No thesis had been submitted by one in five of the 1974 students, nor by almost one in three of the 1975 students.

A study of 210 students given awards by the NERC in 1972 revealed that after three years 16 per cent had completed, after four years 49 per cent, after five years 63 per cent, after six years 71 per cent, and after seven years 86 per cent. By 1980 9 per cent still had not submitted.

Surveys by the SSRC of students given awards in the mid-1970s show that after ten years 10 per cent had completed, after four years 19 per cent, after five years 31 per cent, and after six years only 40 per cent.

The working party noted that a successful PhD thesis in the social sciences represented a more substantial piece of work than was needed in the natural sciences. There were good reasons rooted in the different nature of the disciplines for this, but it was relatively rare for a social science thesis to be completed in three or even four years.

One solution would be to introduce a new social science degree, a certificate of satisfactory completion of a course of research training, which could become a new award or also be called a PhD.

The report recommends a graded sequence of sanctions ranging from demanding each award holder has a designated supervisor and research topic before any fees are handed over, to taking account of low submission rates when fixing quota awards, to depriving quota awards from university departments which fail to improve consistently low rates.



Working party members: Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, chairman, Science and Engineering Research Council; Mr J. M. Ashworth, chief scientist, Central Policy Review Staff Cabinet Office; Dr E. W. Parkes, chairman, University Grants Committee; Mr M. V. Pössner, chairman, Social Science Research Council. Mr P. S. Linklater, former personnel director of Shell UK is not pictured. The Secretary was Dr P. S. Lewis.

interests outside the academic institution, it says.

It also comes out in favour of linking research topics, as already occurs with most natural science research, and the SSRC's linked awards scheme. This would remove the pressure research students can face working as isolated individuals.

The report also urges that some research work be done in non-academic surroundings.

More frequent and much tougher supervision, if necessary by a formal supervising committee, is called for. It wants regular progress checks, with "detailed and careful consideration" towards the end of the first year of research training to see if the student is fit to continue. If not, the work to date may qualify the student for a master's degree.

"In our view, too many students are allowed to continue with their research training after the first year simply on the basis of a good first degree and without adequate examination as to their suitability to carry on with research training," the working party says.

Completion

"We think the blame must fall primarily on the universities rather than on the research students or the research councils, and it is primarily within the universities that changes need to be made to improve the situation. But the impetus for reform must come from the research councils," the report says.

A survey of SERC students found

that at the end of 1980, 43 per cent of those who took up awards in 1974 and 46 per cent of those who took up awards in 1975 had not collected their PhDs. No thesis had been submitted by one in five of the 1974 students, nor by almost one in three of the 1975 students.

A study of 210 students given awards by the NERC in 1972 revealed that after three years 16 per cent had completed, after four years 49 per cent, after five years 63 per cent, after six years 71 per cent, and after seven years 86 per cent. By 1980 9 per cent still had not submitted.

Surveys by the SSRC of students given awards in the mid-1970s show that after ten years 10 per cent had completed, after four years 19 per cent, after five years 31 per cent, and after six years only 40 per cent.

The working party noted that a successful PhD thesis in the social sciences represented a more substantial piece of work than was needed in the natural sciences. There were good reasons rooted in the different nature of the disciplines for this, but it was relatively rare for a social science thesis to be completed in three or even four years.

One solution would be to introduce a new social science degree, a certificate of satisfactory completion of a course of research training, which could become a new award or also be called a PhD.

The report recommends a graded sequence of sanctions ranging from demanding each award holder has a designated supervisor and research topic before any fees are handed over, to taking account of low submission rates when fixing quota awards, to depriving quota awards from university departments which fail to improve consistently low rates.

Student awards

Postgraduates have special needs and their grants should not be based on those for undergraduates, says the committee.

To introduce more flexibility, the report makes two specific recommendations. First, research councils should be allowed to make "fees only" awards, or to pay above the standard rate in exceptional circumstances. And secondly that councils should be able to make some four year awards for students researching in particularly complex and demanding areas.

Continuing education

On the question of continuing education, the committee suggests that both the NERC and SSRC should examine schemes in this area that have been pioneered by the SERC and also the DES should discuss with other government departments ways in which new approaches in continuing education could be coordinated.

Report of the Working Party in Postgraduate Education, to the Advisory Board for the Research Councils. (Cmd 8537). HMSO 17.

A one-day conference on the implications of the Swinnerton-Dyer report for institutions of higher education will be held at the Royal Society in London on June 15. This conference, part of the Leverhulme programme of study into the future of higher education and organized in association with The THES, will be open to all. Its convenor is Dr Ernest Rudd at the University of Essex.

# Is there a British standard of maturity? Eric Liggett looks at the confusing university entry requirements for over 21s Too old to be spoonfed

Until recently optimism ruled. Universities would welcome more of the deprived and disadvantaged - in the new golden age more social class IV and V accents would be heard in seminar and tutorial.

Belief in the possibility of a wide expansion of mature student entry was always over-optimistic. In terms of structure, the tripartite system of higher education - universities, polytechnics, colleges and institutes of higher education - offers mature students many openings and a variety of opportunity which the universities alone cannot match. Opportunity has been significantly enlarged by the Open University since January 1971. Moreover, the post-war development of further education has widened possibilities for normal qualification for matriculation. In terms of purpose, universities should be centres of excellence. No one should expect a radical change in entry procedures which could in any way threaten university standards.

Today, much has changed. We no longer discuss what to do with spare university capacity - the UGC guidelines and the financial crisis have ended that. One thing is fairly sure: in the foreseeable future university innovation promises to be defensive and restrictive. During 1981 the THES has become week-by-week more and more a horror comic. From the wreckage of hopes, what can be saved for the aspirant mature student?

UCCA defines as "older" candidates those over 21; it has stated that older home candidates accepted for 1979 entry constituted 9.1 per cent of the total; the great majority of this sub-total satisfied GERS (General Entrance Requirements). In respect of modification of GERS, universities have traditionally exercised flexibility. How flexible are universities, particularly in respect of unqualified mature "deviants"?

The universities' awareness of mature students may be revealed by the treatment afforded them in the prospectuses. It is useful to start with three simple observations:

1. Only 15 universities give mature students a table-of-contents mention.

2. Forty-four universities, more favourably, give mature students a distinct headed textual entry.

3. A study of age-qualification for "maturity" reveals the following:

Minimum age for qualification as "mature"	19	21	23	25	26
---	----	----	----	----	----

Number of universities in stated minimum age group

2	11	24	12	2
---	----	----	----	---

Improvements under 1 and 2 could be achieved by simple administrative decision: Action relating to 3 is more difficult.

How are we to judge universities in respect of minimum age requirements? Is it realistic and virtuous to have a low-stated minimum age? Given matriculation opportunities for normal matriculation, is it realistic and proper to have a high minimum age? If mature entrants remain as exceptions then, it may be argued, it is advantageous that no minimum age be stated - all exceptional applications will be given individual consideration.

If we consider a situation where mature entry is significantly enlarged - as, for example, has already happened in certain Lancaster and Glasgow departments - then we are bound to abandon thoughts of "individual treatment" and embark upon a study of national policy. Can we really expect a wide spread of regulation by minimum ages - should there be a national standard age for "maturity"? But what is "maturity"? "Ordinary", "normal", or "conventional" candidates are deemed to be those 17-21; year-olds meeting these, then the remaining minority

are "extraordinary", "abnormal", or "unconventional". The minority attracts a variety of labels: "adult", "non-standard", "late", or "older-entrants". "Mature student" is entrenched usage but, with the other labels, is part of a somewhat muddy area where objective fact jostles subjective estimate. We need, not a clear label, but an adequate matrix. The vertical scale states objective fact and should cause no difficulty (Sussex hints that to be over 30 is perhaps to be geriatric). The horizontal scale involves us in some subjective distinctions - what are "recent" or "old" qualifications?

In theory, any expansion of 26+ recently-qualified candidates should cause universities no problems. (Unless, in a *Lucky Jim* manner, the bright mature student is viewed by teachers as a kind of threat. Mature students, along with the rest, must learn to structure their own use-of-time and cannot expect spoonfeeding. But they may rightly expect a closer rather than a more distant teacher-student relationship.)

The universities need only pause for thought if it is suggested that they should become significantly more receptive of 26 plus candidates who are either "unqualified" or who have old qualifications.

From general statements of entry requirements in prospectuses we should be able to make a preliminary judgment on the question as to what extent universities are "in the market" for mature students. Nine universities make no statement relating to demands upon mature candidates: 16 universities express mature entrance requirements in a most general manner. Loughborough and Lancaster offer a specific welcome. Some detachment is revealed in a statement from one Oxford college: "We are willing to accept one mature candidate per year if a suitable candidate presents itself [writer's italics]"

In assessing what kind of welcome mature students receive, we may take faculty or departmental mentions as additional indexes of awareness. In 30 university prospectuses there appear no relevant departmental or faculty statements. Twenty-six offer varying degrees of "welcome and sympathetic consideration". There are one or two published dissonances. Bath's prospectus in its "front end" ignores mature students but various "back end" humanities and social science courses offer a cautious welcome. In the case of York, rather formal "front end" statements on mature entry are supplemented by positively warm welcomes by "back end" entries: politics, for example, (with the aid of *italics*) states that unqualified mature candidates "should feel no inhibitions" in applying.

There exists, here and there, in university and in faculty or department a positive enthusiasm for mature entrants. There is no evidence of a general growth of enthusiasm. Some correspondents affirm that there exist quite genuine impediments in the way of an enlarged mature entry.

One area of difficulty reveals itself in the fact that, at Glasgow, students of economics now need a "higher maths" qualification. Essex, City, and Strathclyde universities each indicate that mathematics or quantitative studies requirements are now often a barrier to successful mature entry. Aberdeen raises an issue which, in our enthusiasm for improved mature entry, we could easily ignore: GERS and faculty requirements are often a "stated minimum" to meet competition for places, to meet the minimum is no guarantee of acceptance. One Nottingham correspondent is quite frank: "Why welcome mature students when ordinary candidates abound... Manchester, much experienced in these matters, has a positive attitude to mature students but recognizes that many candidates fall away during the process of induction - they fail to answer letters or to appear at inter-

view. This falling-away involves a considerable waste of time.

Entrance requirements, associated with warmth or coolness of welcome, constitute one area of study; the procedural routine for induction offers a distinct area of concern. It is hardly necessary to state the importance of induction procedures for mature students - these, on the whole, will have less support and advice in dealing with bureaucracies than will sixth-form candidates. Study of prospectuses reveals that varied procedural routines are involved in application to and acceptance by universities. In considering the clear and comprehensive nature of published information (and not only the "liberal" or "illiberal" of attitudes towards mature students) various degrees or combinations of success and failure may be found:

Most university prospectuses offer no special application procedures: 19 universities take the trouble to specify that mature students, along with the rest, should apply through UCCA. East Anglia, Lancaster, Glasgow (social sciences), Edinburgh and Sussex publish special brochures or leaflets containing information for mature aspirants. The Joint Matriculation Board, serving the northern universities, produces a brochure which is quite outstanding.

Credit transfer, part-time degrees, extra-mural preparatory courses, "open colleges" (preparatory courses organized by universities in cooperation with further education establishments), and "open courses" (university lectures thrown open to the public) - significant but restricted development is taking place in each of these areas. Equally, evidence of a general change of university attitudes to mature entry is lacking.

Various universities acknowledge the qualities that recommend mature students for consideration - their motivation, and their wide experience. Warwick points to the ability and enthusiasm of mature students and testifies: "It is noticeable that mature students generally obtain better degree results than younger students, even though in the majority of cases the mature students did not have qualifications normally acceptable for entrance when they applied for the course". Ulster believes that mature students bring useful experience to the university. Lancaster regards them as "leavers", and goes so far as to declare that since a break between school and university is a positive advantage, applications from mature candidates are particularly welcome.

It must be said that if a university's published details on mature entry are adequate then readers of its prospectus are lucky. Adequacy is not necessarily a matter of length of entry - Nottingham and Salford entries are good but succinct. In the publications of various grouped universities or colleges, where one might expect uniformity, a surprising variation in published detail relating to mature entry occurs: in the Joint Matriculation Board group Leeds does not show up very well; among Scottish colleges of the University of Wales, there is an odd variation of published information. Oddly, in Oxford and Cambridge, where *university* provision for mature induction is very well explained, colleges (no doubt because of their strong competitive position) show detachment from the issue.

Hull scores high marks. Its prospectus devotes a whole page to "mature students and adult education", covering mature student entry, part-time degrees, extra-mural courses, and research into adult education. Generally, a clearer articulation of requirements and procedures for mature entry are needed. The elements to be included are obvious from what has been said above: a table-of-contents mention; a distinct textual entry and welcome; and (as already occurs at Kent) the naming of a specially-designated tutor or official for direct contact. Special brochures are useful if they give comprehensive cover of



Eric Liggett

requirements and procedures, of difficult problem areas, and of useful relevant literature.

If the mature candidate cannot find his or her way through our prospectus, cannot make the necessary university contacts, he or she has no place here! An obvious cry, if, however slowly, universities are to become more accessible to older students, there are facts to be remembered. The mature candidate has to approach a system which is not primarily designed to welcome him. The recommendation being made here is not for more liberal entry to universities, it is for clear composite statements suitable for a new age.

One must remember that the prospectus is merely a beginning. An extra-mural colleague in Leicester remarks: "The real answer lies not so much in the regulations of the university as in the differing attitudes of admissions tutors in individual departments". Individual contacts have traditionally provided the mature student with an entry into the university induction process: in an age when mature students may again increase, it would be very satisfactory if the passage to the point where the struggle really begins, ie with the admissions officer, were made a little easier. A correspondent in a London college extends the area of concern: "Being part of a federal university actually impedes our recruitment of mature students since the bureaucracy at Senate House takes ages to process special matriculation applications from mature students and those who are more mobile will often have accepted Hull or Sussex or elsewhere

which have much speedier bureaucratic ideas. Hull has a "filter term" for its new law students. Birkbeck puts some students "on probation" for a year. John Horlock, while still at Salford, has said of mature students: "Universities should place as few academic barriers in the way as possible. All we need is to be reasonably sure that the potential student is capable of following the course and is not going to be bitterly disappointed in falling to come up to the standard at a later time." Robbins has gone further: he has suggested the relaxation of entrance requirements, the introduction of the American trial year approach. Horlock and Robbins seem to want a revolution.

There is much concern that so much of our educational expenditure goes on the 18 to 22-year-olds. Acknowledging this concern, perhaps one could end with mention of a single ambitious suggestion. Although their operation is not free or general, the French (since a decision of 1969) and the Germans (since an agreement of 1970) have had special national university entrance examinations for the non-bacheliers and those *ohne Reifezeugnis*. Should we contemplate a "National Mature Matriculation"? Joint Matriculation Board (so long in the field) experience would be an obvious starting-point for examination of the matter.

Eric Liggett  
The author teaches in the department of adult and continuing education at the University of Glasgow.

Applicants	Achievement	Qualified (Meeting GERS by recently acquired examination successes.)	Qualified by acceptable alternative formal qualifications.	Possessing old qualifications	Unqualified in formal manner
17-21					
21-25					
26+					

# Moral melodrama

Mary Midgley considers how our view of Darwin's ideas is more strongly influenced by primitive economic theories than we often realize



Charles Darwin: never a fatalist

The lady heading the creationist movement in Arkansas was in no doubt about the reasons for her campaign. "Teaching evolution," she said, "makes people behave like animals. And that is exactly what produces the wickedness in the world today."

It will not do, I think, just to click our tongues at this view as an example of human folly. We had better ask carefully why it persists with such force. It is not really a religious position, but a moral one. Worries about biblical infallibility would not produce it. (There is a great deal in the biblical creation story which no one is now interested in defending.)

What matters is the special creation of man. The need to separate ourselves morally from other species is felt so strongly that it even crops up in a completely non-religious form, in serious attention to what was originally just a piece of science fiction, the suggestion that we must have come from some other planet. Moreover, even people who are much too clear headed to swallow either of these ideas still often become very uneasy about enquiries into the detailed workings of our kinship with other species. They do not deny the fact of human evolution so long as it is merely (so to speak) put on the mantelpiece and stated in general. But when anyone tries to bring it into use to explain specific aspects of human life, they object. And though their objection may be more subtly stated, I think it is essentially the same as that of the lady from Arkansas. To admit the kinship of particular human traits with those of other species seems to them to be an abdication of moral responsibility, a fatalistic acceptance of degradation and vice.

This impression really is mistaken. But its prevalence is not at all surprising. It flows from a very influential source, namely that well-known can of worms which can be roughly labelled social Darwinism. This conceptual tangle - many of whose elements are far older than Darwin - certainly did draw odious moral consequences from apparent factual premises which have something in common with Darwin's. But it added a great deal of its own, missed much, and misinterpreted nearly all that it took. It still sets us fearful and unnecessary difficulties, and we need to look at it seriously.

What social Darwinism says is approximately that conflict, production, the survival of the fittest, is the basic law of nature which must always prevail, and which, by prevailing, will always advance the welfare of our species. Unbridled competition is the central law of life, in human affairs as elsewhere. Therefore (or all the same?) it is our bounden duty to see that it is never interfered with.

Now before a piece of reasoning, as confused as this, criticism tends to hesitate a moment, uncertain where the central error lies. By bad luck, the choice which criticism made in this case seems to have been a mistaken one. Philosophers ruled, and scientists gladly accepted, that the mistake lay in supposing that facts could ever be relevant to morals at all. To draw moral conclusions from factual premises was deemed to be a "naturalistic fallacy". This ruling

allowed both parties to ignore the matter henceforward and forget about each other, which they accordingly did. But there were two things wrong with this policy. First, it conceded that social Darwinism had got the facts right, which it had not. Second, it overlooked an important way in which facts are relevant to moral conclusions, namely in establishing the range of what is possible. It seems clear that what is impossible cannot be a duty. If (for instance) people cannot be made immortal, it cannot be our duty to make them so, or even to try to. In the same way, if it had actually been true that conflicts of interest must always be settled by direct trial of strength, and that no human effort could cause them to be settled in any other way, then it really would follow that we ought not to waste our efforts in trying, any more than in trying to invent square circles or perpetual motion. It is not fallacious to suppose the facts relevant here. The error concerns the facts themselves.

What that error was, and how remote its sources were from Darwin, becomes clear if we look at the economic ideas which influenced the policy of British governments in the mid nineteenth century, especially over the Irish potato famine of the 1840s. As Cecil Woodham Smith shows in her book *The Great Hunger*, administrators who were in general neither fools nor knaves repeatedly refused aid which could have been given to Ireland, simply because they believed in an unbreakable set of economic laws, by which any interference with normal competitive trade could only lead to disaster. Their error was a factual one. They had a narrow, arbitrary, fatalistic view of the economic possibilities, a view typical of their age. This view persisted, and as the century wore on, it was combined increasingly with a belief in the inevitability of progress - which meant that the economic machinery, besides being irresistible, would ultimately prove benevolent too. In this way fatalism merges into dogmatic optimism, which is also

a factual error. Again, if it were true, it would be relevant to our duties. And again it is quite independent of Darwin. This optimistic dogma has many ancestors, notably Lamarck, but its main immediate source was Herbert Spencer. Nearly two years before the *Origin of Species* came out in 1859, Spencer put forward his own doctrine of "evolution" as a general, inevitable progress and improvement of all matter (both organic and inorganic) from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity. He applied this confidently to human life, and later unreservedly welcomed the growth of American free enterprise capitalism as the proper exemplification of his law. (This is what has got evolution a bad name among American radicals.)

Darwin, by contrast, rejected the optimism ("I cannot avoid the conclusion that no innate tendency to progressive development exists.") He saw no sense in the idea of any general developmental law covering all matter. And about human affairs, he pointed out that natural selection could play little part in history after the dawn of culture. Institutions must block its action and take its place as the locus of change. Moreover Darwin, though he often worried about determinism, was never a fatalist. He did of course sometimes use the language and fall into the habits of his age. But he made constant efforts to correct them. He did so especially over the factual error, which is central to social Darwinism - the grotesque exaggeration of the role which *literal* conflict plays in development. He pointed out that, in natural selection, "conflict" is metaphorical. It need not have anything to do with fighting or even predation. One kind of creature has prevailed over another if it is surviving better. And it may do this by being less conspicuous, by running away faster, or by having a better digestion. Among these useful adaptations, he remarked, social and harmonious treatment of one's own species can take a high place. From

this angle he considered the human ethical capacities, showing how they could promote survival, and how they can emerge, without any reversal, from simpler emotional capacities which we share with other animals. In all this, Darwin spoke as a naturalist, who had widely observed animal life, and could put literal conflict into its own limited place within it. His heirs here have been, first, the Russian naturalist and philosopher Peter Kropotkin (who wrote *Mutual Aid*) and then Konrad Lorenz and the modern ethologists, whose systematic investigation has shown that this more balanced attitude to animal life is indeed correct.

In his day, however, little attention was paid to these arguments of Darwin's, and a great deal to those of T. H. Huxley - a great anatomist and a great reasoner, but a melodramatic debater and, as Kropotkin justly complained, something of a "desk-naturalist". To read Huxley, you would scarcely notice that animals live at all, so obsessed is he with the fact that they die. He writes of them as essentially "gladiators", ceaselessly engaged in the single cosmic process of fighting for existence. He sees this apparently autonomous process as all powerful, not only up to the human level, but throughout the life of primitive peoples too ("savages"). Only at the level of advanced civilizations like our own does a mysterious reverse force called the "ethical process" suddenly crop up to resist it.

Huxley's position is, I think, one which many people still occupy today, even if with rather more politeness to primitive peoples.

Yet it seems radically unstable. If all natural motivation must be essentially competitive, and so selfish, it is hard to see how any other kind of motive could ever appear at all. This leaves us with a choice between psychological egoism, diagnosing hidden selfishness as universal even within human life - which suits social Darwinism - and a divine miracle, implanting sudden and totally un-earthly feelings. And this is indeed



T. H. Huxley: something of a desk-naturalist

how many people today still seem to see the dilemma. It is a particularly striking case where factual beliefs, since they establish the range of possibilities, are relevant to moral conclusions. If psychological egoism really were a true theory, the attempt to encourage or not on other motives would be self-defeating nonsense, and it would therefore be our duty to abandon it. The reason why this is not our duty is that psychological egoism is false. The data from animal life which were supposed to support it were fudged up out of ignorance and prejudice in the controversies which gave rise to social Darwinism, and there is no reason why we should respect them.

I have no room here for more than one example, and it had better be Huxley's amazing remarks about predation. Discussing the ethical un-queensness of man, he writes that, if human beings behaved like particular animals, "We should call men like the deer innocent and good men like the wolf malignant and bad... and those who helped the wolf in his bloody work base and cruel". It has escaped his notice that civilized men do in fact regularly behave exactly like the wolf in the respect which he is talking about - namely, that of killing and eating animals of other species (including deer) which have done them no harm. Those who help them to do so are, moreover, paid and respected as butchers, hunters and so forth. The most obvious moral difference are first that the wolf works harder for his dinner, secondly that he does not have the option of dining on plants and thirdly that he does not inconvenience his prey much until the time when he comes to kill it. All these points seem to be in his favour. To these and all other positive aspects of wolf social life, Huxley is blind. He does not ask how they treat each other. The cooperative, loyal, sociable behaviour of pack-living wolves provides a most powerful example of the kind of emotional capacities which make human morality possible. By imagining that human intelligence added to that range of motivation, "one can begin to understand its development". This aspect of wolf behaviour was in a general way known in Huxley's day, and Darwin had referred to it in his connexion. But Huxley stuck with the emotionally compelling folk-myth of pervasive cosmic conflict, and in part by the strong and ancient symbolism which links animals with wickedness, he could not see the actual complexity of animal life at all. He therefore left human love and human virtue without any foothold in the world in which they have (with all) to operate. And a century has not diminished the distorting force of these powerful ideas. Significantly, we still use the word "evolution" which Darwin always avoided. How much of our current thought about life is Spencerian, or Huxleyan, or derived from the dark ages of primitive economics, has not, I think, even yet been fully realized.

The author is a philosopher, and recently senior lecturer at the University of Newcastle. Among her publications are *East and West* and *Heart and Mind*.



Konrad Lorenz: a balanced attitude to animal life

What social Darwinism says is approximately that conflict, production, the survival of the fittest, is the basic law of nature which must always prevail, and which, by prevailing, will always advance the welfare of our species. Unbridled competition is the central law of life, in human affairs as elsewhere. Therefore (or all the same?) it is our bounden duty to see that it is never interfered with.

Now before a piece of reasoning, as confused as this, criticism tends to hesitate a moment, uncertain where the central error lies. By bad luck, the choice which criticism made in this case seems to have been a mistaken one. Philosophers ruled, and scientists gladly accepted, that the mistake lay in supposing that facts could ever be relevant to morals at all. To draw moral conclusions from factual premises was deemed to be a "naturalistic fallacy". This ruling

# BOOKS

## A matter of rights and liberties

by S. A. Walkland

*The Abuse of Power: civil liberties in the United Kingdom*  
by Patricia Hewitt  
Martin Robertson, £15.00 and £4.95  
ISBN 0 85520 379 X and 380 3

When I saw the provenance of this book - the General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties - I had a sense of *deja vu* and a sinking feeling that I would be able to recite passages by heart without having read them. And so it proved, a fact that should give people like Patricia Hewitt pause for thought. But they never do think of the counter-productive effect that their combination of attitudes will have on the majority of their readers. Patricia Hewitt is also a Benite Labour candidate for Leicester East, and her co-worker Harriet Harman, the legal officer of the NCCL, of similar persuasion, has also recently been adopted as a Labour Parliamentary candidate. Predictability is thus guaranteed.

The National Council for Civil Liberties is, of course, by no means as impressive a body as its high-sounding title would indicate. It is neither national nor a council if these terms signify some official status - it is merely a self-appointed body of a few people finding work to do in their chosen field. Formed in 1934 to protect trade unionist marchers from police surveillance, it has since flourished. But it belongs essentially to the thirties, when many left-wing, largely communist, organizations adopted high-sounding titles - Science for Peace and so on - to recruit the gullible and to mask their intentions. The lengths to which the NCCL thought it necessary to go in this direction early in its career was amusingly illustrated to me a few years ago when I happened to turn up one of its early reports, beautifully produced as a facsimile of a government Blue Book. Only when the fine print was read was its authorship apparent. The council's presidents and vice-presidents have been a distinguished lot, mainly from the left-liberal establishment. The once strong communist influence on it has been diluted, but Beninism has taken its place. It administers off-shoots, such as the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy and in recent years a considerable emphasis on the issues of rights for women and homosexuals is discernible. But never does the council take up cases of trade union bullying over matters such as the closed shop, and its explanations for its undeniable partiality are neither convincing nor satisfying.

And now Patricia Hewitt has written a book, purporting to summarize the present state of civil liberties in the United Kingdom. If historically a charge of disingenuousness can be laid at the door of the NCCL, it cannot be directed at Patricia Hewitt. She is filled with a passionate intensity which is ingenious rather than calculated. She really believes in what she writes. It is a characteristic which is both disarming and alarming - the intensity set off by a lack of political perspective and judgment which is often ludicrous, and ultimately damaging to her case. On the day of publication she held a press conference, in which she alleged that Britain was rapidly acquiring the characteristics of a police state. Since this coincided precisely with the imposition of martial law in Poland and the beginning of the reign there of the security police it came out as a sick joke, and demonstrated clearly that Miss Hewitt wouldn't recognize a police state if it came and knocked on her door at three in the morning. So let us look at the structure of the tyranny we are growing under.

This is not easy to categorize, since although the author divides the

book into sections, there are numerous cross-references and breathless transitions from subject to subject. She starts with a section on the police and civil liberties, largely a criticism of the philosophy of the recent Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, and of the various conspiracy statutes against breaches of the criminal or civil law. The 1977 Act which killed off conspiracy to trespass is criticized for simultaneously legislating against squatters, students on sit-ins, factory occupations, and so on - predictable reaction in favour of left-wing causes - and against legislation by a Labour government. Her sections on police powers of arrest and detention of suspects are detailed and learned - Miss Hewitt knows her law - but no breath of sympathy for the police point of view is allowed to enter the debate.

From this develops routine criticism of the Special Branch (with Australian evidence brought into play when the British is deficient), then on to data collection and the right to privacy. Parts of this are good - some worrying cases are cited. In particular the 1979 instance of the pseudonymous "Mrs Carol Wilson" demonstrates the clear dangers of an indiscriminate use of data collection. The computer collation of uncoordinated facts which then get related to produce false conclusions is too widespread in all areas, and can cause great injustice. But computers, to Miss Hewitt, are still essentially right-wing. The fact that these are continuing and difficult problems which have already prompted much official corrective action is discounted.

The heroes of this main section are, among others, the Shrewsbury pickets (what about the worker who lost an eye?), the Withdrawal from Northern Ireland Campaign and others dedicated to individual rights and liberties. The contrary interest of the public in matters such as these is, of course, never put. But in general this is the best section, in a poor lot, building on considerable knowledge of the subject. We pass on to the problems posed by control of the police (more of this anon) and then to secrecy and censorship. The indefensible Official Secrets Act gets its customary passing.

In the next highly confused chapter on the right to peaceful protest and public assembly, Miss Hewitt seems determined to uphold the right of every protester, whether peaceful or not, as an essential dimension to what she calls democracy. She appears to support this right absolutely, regardless of the havoc caused, and she regards most of the arguments put forward in favour of bans on those demonstrations which cause violence as quite untenable. She lays the blame for recent disruptive demonstrations at the door of the National Front - the role of the Socialist Workers' Party and other left organizations scarcely gets a mention. We are left in this exceptionally fuzzy section with a recipe for widespread chaos and disruption. This conclusion is supported, by her views on picketing. Grunwicks should apparently be allowed to happen without restraint. And, naturally, it is the police presence which causes the violence.

On civil liberties and Northern Ireland she is, to her credit, strong in supporting the refusal to grant special category status to convicted IRA terrorists, but mainly, it would seem, so as not to entrench the special Northern Ireland courts by giving status to those convicted in them. Lastly, between a quarter and a third of the book is taken up with the section on women's rights, reflecting what is now the dominant concern of both Miss Hewitt and the NCCL, and in which the legal inability of women in Britain to fill in their own tax returns figures prominently.

The relentless bias of the book - the reflection of an iron-hard and all-

encompassing political conviction, makes it difficult to take on Miss Hewitt in a liberal critique. We just don't speak the same language. Better to try to offer some general observations on the philosophical underpinnings of this attitude of mind. I suppose the clue to the author's general outlook is conveyed by the book's sub-title, "civil liberties in the United Kingdom". The term "civil liberties" is a latecomer as a category of public law. It seems to have replaced the older term "civil rights", which always conveyed a sense of some degree of mutuality between rights and obligations, but which has been downgraded by its current American usage, where it has come to mean exclusively rights for the coloured population. In the term "liberties" there is no corresponding or mutual sense of reciprocal obligation - liberties are something wrested from permanent, unresponsive and unyielding authority, reluctantly recognized by the sovereign as the condition on which Leviathan's rule remains undisturbed.

It is easy to see from this book which theory of the state underpins this broad analysis and its terminology - it is essentially Marxist - and it is the case that most practitioners in this field of public law in the universities and elsewhere tend to be left-wing in their political persuasion. There is in this analysis no sense whatsoever of the concept of government by consent, of citizens having willed the regime under which they live, nor any understanding of the complex web of rights and reciprocal duties which are essential to these concepts. To be fair, this attitude is not a monopoly of the Marxist or quasi-Marxist left - the same flawed concept of freedoms wrested from the state, which in their absolute quality contain no sense of obligation, is also common to right-wing groups such as the Freedom Association. In their turn such associations see most state activity as essentially motivated by socialism instead of the defence of capitalism. Both left and right argue for absolute privileges but for different groups - both essentially miss the characteristics of government by consent which, with the exception of Northern Ireland, is still the most dominant feature of the British polity.

It is the word *polity*, and not state, a term frequently used by Miss Hewitt - since Dicey clearly got it right (although he got many other things wrong) when he denied the very concept of the state in Britain; that officials and functionaries, although vested with powers not possessed by ordinary citizens, are subject to common law in their use; that government is limited, not in the range of activities which it undertakes, but in a reluctance to use public power (which differentiates Britain from France, for example) and hence relies on voluntary compliance and on the aid and support of private citizens. Probably no other polity requires so much lay involvement in a variety of governmental functions as does the British.

Now I am aware, as any student of constitutional matters must be aware, of the massive derogations from the Dicey ideal which have been seen in the twentieth century. But I am also aware of the reforms already undertaken and in prospect to try to maintain its substance. To dismiss Dicey altogether as Miss Hewitt does in a fleeting reference, is to miss something which still has considerable significance in defining the legal way in which we manage our affairs. It is a reality, and not a sham, designed to mask the essentially regressive character of a capitalist state.

Nowhere is this characteristic of British government more evident than in the organizing of policing, and in the very concept of the policeman in Britain. Recent evidence of lax police discipline is serious, but pending legislation is likely to alter the picture considerably. Also, to argue, as Miss Hewitt does, that the recent reluctant involvement of some



A woman from the Greenham Common Peace Camp participating in a "walling" demonstration outside the Houses of Parliament in January.

police forces in political demonstrations, plus a few injudicious remarks by one or two police chiefs, means that the police are now thoroughly politicized, is a gross and misleading exaggeration. Her logical conclusion from this sketchy evidence, that the police should now come completely under the political control of elected local Police Authorities, which would, presumably, decide which marches should be banned, which union disturbances should be controlled, and so on, and that policing policy should become an election issue, totally discounts American experience and is not a direction in which any prudent person, despite the deficiencies of present arrangements, would want policing to go. And to dismiss entirely the legal concept of the police, which refuses to accept either in law or tradition that it is a force distinct from the general body of citizens, is surely to remove an essential safeguard which has determined, and continues to substantially determine, the character of British policing.

When will the Patricia Hewitts of this world see that by their immoderate, exaggerated, lack of perspective and acute political bias they actually do their causes more harm than good? If civil rights are in some danger in Britain, and one must not discount some of the expert witness that the author brings to this allegation, they are not likely to be strengthened by publications of this sort.

For who, in the final analysis, constitutes her pantheon? Blair Peach, Rudi Dutschke, Richard Neville, Bobby Sands, Age and Hosenball - a parade of riot, obscenity, arson, murder, assassination at one remove, in which only Blair Peach arouses any sense of pity and tragedy in this hardened reviewer. If the attitudes of

the NCCL were confined solely to publications such as Patricia Hewitt's, then it could be expected that its readers, apart from the committed left, could apply their own correctives. But I recall that one of my last duties as a member of the Joint Matriculation Board was to review a revised syllabus for a new Alternative Ordinary level examination in "Rights and Obligations". The syllabus and specimen examination papers contained no mention of obligations, predictably enough, and the suggested reading in the attached guidance for teachers was drawn almost exclusively from NCCL publications. In such fashion are these attitudes disseminated among the young.

What is depressing is that worthy causes suffer from this wider articulation with distinctly minority political views. The nuclear disarmament campaign suffers in exactly the same way - the British CND is having some success in maintaining itself as a single-issue organization, but one, moves to its West European counterparts one is asked to question the lot - anti-American, anti-NATO, pro-Eastern bloc - the whole labelling package. What also is depressing is an incestuous who-moves-to-join-a-campaign group of professional activists who are ultimately the cause themselves.

This book is typical - it contains much that is important, but if you buy it, you are quite definitely buying a package.

S. A. Walkland is professor of politics at the University of Sheffield.

# BOOKS

## Boswellian effects

*Boswell: The Applause of the Jury 1782-1785*  
edited by Irma S. Lustig and Frederick A. Pottle  
Heinemann, £15.00  
ISBN 0 434 43945 2

Eleven down, and two to go: the marvellous Yale series of Boswell's papers pursues its unflagging way. True, that as with *Tristram Shandy* the years have flown faster than the instalments have been able to appear: for the first time ever, the papers reproduced at the start of this volume mark an exact bicentenary. The 1782 version of Boswell is not all that different from his younger self: he is up to most of the same behavioural and existential tricks. "Years do not improve him," his friend Temple wrote disapprovingly. "It is true, I am happy to record, 'To what purpose waste time in writing a journal of so insipid a life?' (January 18, 1783). As it turns out, for the endless enjoyment of posterity, George Steevens, who drifts into this volume, once remarked, "If Shakespeare is worth reading, he is worth explaining." Boswell is undoubtedly worth both reading and (as his editors do so capably) explaining.

This instalment begins with the splitting of blood - Boswell's consumptive wife - and ends with the publication of the *Tour to the Hebrides*. In between, the hero takes arithmetic lessons, suffers from rheumatism, reads Thomas à Kempis, hears Paley preach, plays draughts to keep off ennui, attends Lumard's ballooning display, goes to the horse circus, rings his Chinese gong in the Mansion House, and generally lives up to his reputation. His list of expenses, itemized in a fascinating appendix, shows that he paid ten shillings and sixpence to get the street-girl Betty admitted to St Thomas's Hospital, the night before. It had cost only six and eightpence to become a member of the Royal Hanoverian Lodge of Bucks.

The previous instalment had ended with the death of Boswell's father, who inspired so much resentment, envy and love, and with James's succession to the Auchinleck estate. At 42 he had undergone too long an apprenticeship, and his best efforts to turn himself into a model proprietor are set against the familiar backsliding. Determined to convert 1782 into Year One, he makes fitful progress in getting to know his tenants, but his ambition to enter parliament for Ayrshire receives a check. After a year in the role, he was "still not settled as to [his] choice of life." The habitual self-analysis follows: "I was lazy in small matters and indulged in bed... I was active in small matters; in collecting ferns and rushes for dung, and the point of bumping into Robert Burns, but unavailingly for history he never does. Abstaining from drink for a time, he reflects that he had never before experienced constitutional sobriety."

Yet cheerfulness keeps breaking in, and there is more buoyancy than in recent instalments, those "omnibus years" of "Boswell in ex-manus" already chronicled. He makes an effective loyal address at the Ayrshire Sessions: "I never in my life felt myself better than I was today." He convinces himself he has a claim to be Lord Advocate, among other posts. He wins at whist, he actually carries the day in a court case, he dreams of affluence: "What a triumph! I shall have if I acquire wealth and grandeur to the ancient ruins of Auchinleck. The difficulties are to keep the family seat in good repair... to get my debts kept quiet and gradually cleared off. To maintain my eagerness for variety of science, to conduct myself with prudence." He chats with Lady D. Blandford ("our conversation was like tea drinking"; he meets cunning old Lord Mansfield; he makes terrible

among the "new" material is a brilliant sketch of the last days of Lord Kames, a placid and self-contained octogenarian. The two men debate the attributes of the deity: Kames believes that God "has a head, two arms and two legs." In evidence he quotes the words of Moses, "You may behold my back parts." Boswell is "filled with a kind of amazement." Successive entries in the journal read "I recollect nothing." This happening, so long anticipated, made no less durable an impact for that: lurid dreams distract Boswell for months. More and more of his time is spent in London, planning his injudicious move to the English bar. He wants to get on with the *Life*, but feels his occupation gone. He attends the Handel Celebration in Westminster Abbey (in the cathedral, "I said I was perpetually falling in love, though I was as fond of my wife as any man. She could not complain, I was always willing to prefer her when she was fond of me; and when she was indifferent, it was better I should be fond of others than allow my fondness to grow cold and perhaps irrevocable... If I had a good cook and often had no dinners at home, I should not wish him to be idle and lose his talent by want of use.") He witnesses the hangings at Newgate, and goes off to Betsy: "I have got a shocking sight in my head. Take it out."

It is likely that most attention will concentrate on the passage of so-called "Taccenda", dealing with Johnson's amorous propensities. This material has been known for some time to Boswellians, and has been used to effect by the late J. L. Clifford and others. More substantial

There are occasional moments of scholarly bathos, as when we are told that "the motif of clothing... is based on the sumptuary laws of the time, which tried to maintain class distinctions by prescribing the types of garments that men of different classes might wear", or that "Lea's agonized realization that 'Age is unnecessary' is encountered again and again by aging parents and grandparents faced with the loss of prestige and function, and possibly with transportation to homes for the elderly"; on the whole however the writers have a salutary sense of the intimidating size and scale of *King Lear*, which Weis variously describes as "a huge mélange... a hurly-burly... a hodge-podge... a veritable refuse heap". Excitement at the sheer sweep of the play and conscious straining of the critical faculties to cope with it produce the best writing in this book, as in Goldman's brief discussion of the sense of space in the play and in Danson's attempt to apply to it Pascal's perception of "the two abysses of infinity and 'Nothingness'". Both these writers bring out the contrast between the hugeness of the passions invoked and the "busy world of small things" which intrude on the characters' attention and ours. Goldman argues that Shakespeare helps the actor playing Lear to concentrate his performance and save it from turning into mere rant by constantly requiring him to focus on specific and often tiny objects: a pin, a fly, a button or a feather; Danson sees this shifting from the vast to the infinitely small, as helping to explain "the special arduousness of the *Lear* experience".

But is there a positive side to this "arduous" play? Both Weis and Roche quote Yeats's view of Shakespearean tragedy ("Gaiety transfiguring all that dread") but they come to opposite conclusions: Weis finds affirmation in the play's poetic language - "that these things can exist and can be seen and said intensely, precisely, delicately" - but Roche rejects affirmative readings (especially Christian ones) and insists on despair. Certainly these lectures would give a student audience food for thought, the editor's emphasis on the plurality of the approaches being valid within certain limits: Shakespeare studies at Princeton seem as yet untouched by structuralism, for example.

Ann Thompson

Ann Thompson is lecturer in English at the University of Liverpool.

## Vast and minute

On *King Lear*  
edited by Lawrence Danson  
Princeton University Press, £10.50  
ISBN 0 691 06477 6

The eight lectures printed in this book were delivered at Princeton by members of the Princeton University English Department in 1978-79. One of the lecturers, Daniel Seltzer, died soon afterwards and the collection is dedicated to his memory.

It must have been a stimulating event for all concerned to have eight members of such a distinguished department (strictly speaking seven current members plus one emeritus professor, G. E. Bentley) engage in discussing a single major text. At the same time it is perhaps inevitable that the quality of the individual contributions will be uneven: it is unlikely that all eight contributors felt in 1978-79 that they really had something new and exciting to say about *King Lear*, so one does find a certain amount of pious fudging going on in places which is no doubt more noticeable in print than it would have been in the lecture-hall. It is somewhat sad too to note the fate of those who have done really seminal work on the play: several contributors rely heavily on the notes to Kenneth Muir's Arden edition of *Lear* and on John Danby's *Shakespeare's Doctrine of Nature* but Muir is referred to only once and Danby is not mentioned (or even footnoted) at all. There is, incidentally, no index.

Taken together, the lectures provide a good introduction for students to a number of different approaches to the play. It is placed firmly in its theatrical context by G. E. Bentley who emphasizes the thoroughly professional nature of Shakespeare's writing experience, and by Michael Goldman and Daniel Seltzer who are more concerned with how actors and audiences experience the play in the theatres of today. Alvin B. Kernan writes outside the theatre while Thomas McFarland focuses his essay on the personal topic of family relationships. Thomas P. Roche, Jr tracks the difficult question of "tragic knowledge" in the play, and two contributors, Theodore Weiss and Lawrence Danson, write on what might loosely be termed "the poetics" of *King Lear*.

Ann Thompson

Ann Thompson is lecturer in English at the University of Liverpool.

# Gospel of vitalism

The Annual of Bernard Shaw Studies, volume one: Shaw and Religion  
edited by Charles Berst  
Pennsylvania State University Press, £11.20  
ISBN 0 271 00280 8

Shaw abandoned his religion in boyhood and did not begin to reclaim it until he was 18. "The saint who called me to the religious life was Shelley", he wrote in later years to a Benedictine nun with whom he established a long correspondence, anxious perhaps to emphasize the religious aspect of his life's work. The reality was that for the first half of his life the dominant vein in his work was secular and rationalist. But Shaw was always Victorian enough to feel that even if he did not have a religion he somehow *ought* to have one, and in *Man and Superman* (1905) he revealed it as Creative Evolution.

We often forget that Darwin's impact on the nineteenth-century mind was as much social and philosophical as scientific. "The first effect", wrote Shaw in an unforgettable passage, "was exhilarating: we had the runaway child's sense of freedom before it gets hungry and lonely and frightened." It was much later that Shaw concluded that if there was nothing but credulity on the one hand and cynical materialism on the other, then civilization must perish between them. His study of history taught him that few things are more common than the collapse of civilizations. His solution was for mankind to harness the forces of biological struggle in the service of human development. His prophets were Nietzsche, Lamarck and Marx; his gospel was called Vitalism; and the chief preacher was himself.

It is too soon to tell whether Shaw's progressive optimism was mistaken, although our civilization seems more likely to perish through

dynamism than through inertia. But the truly yawning gap in Shaw's religion was that which in more orthodox creeds is filled by original sin. It is the absence of a sense of evil that makes Shaw's comedy so fresh and life-enhancing, but that also fatally limits him as an artist and a human being. Any man who could visit the Gulag in 1931 and chortle: "As far as I could make out, the prisoners could stay as long as they liked", or who could write of the Nazi death-camps in 1945: "Had there been efficient handling of the situation by the authorities, none of these atrocities would have occurred", had clearly not tasted of the Tree.

Many of Shaw's social and political beliefs were based on faith rather than fact. In the preface to *Androcles and the Lion* (1916) he proffered Jesus Christ as the founder of the modern totalitarian state - "the new moral world of Communism and Jesuitism" - that was about to come into being. Shaw's belief that socialism was a more productive system than capitalism, or that the Soviet Union led the way towards the future development of mankind, was essentially religious rather than rational. We are now perhaps better placed to assess whether Shaw's was a visionary creed or an exploded superstition.

The essays in this volume, mostly by American writers, are of variable quality. Those by the editor Charles A. Berst, and by Sidney P. Alpert, offer valuable new material. Others are more pedestrian. The essays are generally descriptive or factual rather than critical; it seldom occurs to any of the writers that Shaw could be wrong. Indeed, Shaw is more highly valued in America than he is in Britain. This is not a case of the prophet being without honour in his own country; British society has actually tried out a few of Shaw's ideas, with what results we know. However, it is plain that Shaw is under-rated both as playwright and thinker in literary studies in Britain.

Timothy Kidd  
Timothy Kidd is lecturer in English at Trinity College, Cambridge.

## The Challenge for the Comprehensive School

David Hargreaves' new book will provoke 'radicals' and 'conservatives' alike, for some of the assumptions of both are rejected. It is one of the future evolution of the comprehensive school, we will have to recover and build upon the achievements of the now displaced secondary modern school and the insights of Emile Durkheim at the beginning of the century.

In *Education, State and Crisis*, Madan Sarup argues that recent trends in education - the attack on progressivism, increasing emphasis on discipline and greater ideological pressure in schools - can be explained by a Marxist analysis. Mr Sarup is the author of *Marxism and Education* (1978).

### The Challenge for the Comprehensive School

Culture, Curriculum and Community  
DAVID HARGREAVES  
Fellow, Jesus College, Oxford  
0891 X £4.95 Paperback

### Education, State and Crisis

A Marxist Perspective  
MADAN SARUP  
Goldsmiths' College, University of London  
Routledge Education Books,  
09569 £8.95 09583 £4.95 Paperback

### The Essential Plagat

An Interpretive Reference and Guide  
Edited by HOWARD GRUBER and JACQUES VONECHE  
02113 X 922 pages £8.95 Paperback

ISBN Pretek: 07100

Routledge & Kegan Paul  
39 Store Street, London WC1

RKP

# BOOKS

HISTORY

## A literary process

*Practising History: selected essays* by Barbara W. Tuchman  
Macmillan, £9.95  
ISBN 0 333 32757 8

Barbara Tuchman's standing as an historian is comparable to that enjoyed by Cecil Woodham-Smith or Elizabeth Longford, and it has been achieved by rather similar means. All are authors who, while not flinching from archival research, regard the text as possessing more significance than the references, the central theme as deriving from the narrative, not from the detailed illustration of an abstract argument. Given skill in the selection and linking of characters and events, such a well-tried approach can still command the interest and respect of both general and academic readers.

To her topics Mrs Tuchman has brought a style of inquiry untouched by the demands of graduate study and doctoral dissertation; in her writings history remains a close companion of literature.

Mrs Tuchman's reputation as an historian was established with the publication in 1962 of *The Guns of August*, which recounted the political and military moves that marked the outbreak of the First World War, followed four years later by *The Proud Tower*, which described aspects, both high and low, of western European society in the quarter of a century before that conflict began. These works completed her change of occupation from that of journalist -

she had worked on the *Nation* in the 1930s - to that of non-academic but professional historian. This change is reflected in the pieces chosen for collection in this volume. Those written before 1940 are, for the most part, apprentice efforts, while those after 1962 reflect the demand for her contributions from academic institutions and societies, the New York press, and national journals. From these sources Mrs Tuchman has selected those texts which, in her estimation, have best withstood the test of time, and has arranged them under three headings. The first section contains her reflections on the writing of history, and it confirms the suspicions of any reader of her major works, that for her the writing of history is a literary rather than an analytical process, with results communicated by the word and not by the number. She believes that the tension of narrative is sustained by the detailed description of individuals caught in a sequence of events whose outcome would convulse or destroy whole nations. Her major works confirm beyond question that Mrs Tuchman can practise what she preaches.

The second section proves more of a mixed bag. Two sketches - that of the misfortunes and diplomatic significance of Ion Perdicaris (who was to the United States and Fongler, what half a century earlier, Don Pacifico had been to Britain and Athens,) and that which recounts the dilemmas facing her grandfather, Henry Morgenthau Sr, when he insisted on his right to proclaim himself to be equally a Jew and an American - reflect the qualities that distinguish her longer accounts: distance and understanding, whether sympathetic or ironic, serve to give the episodes point. This does not hold good, however, for the descriptions of Israel before and during the Six Day War. These accounts, although dealing with more recent happenings, now seem distinctly more dated than her views of pre-1914 Europe: emotional and uncritical, they seem

at best to reflect, not assess, an already past age. A final section presents an historian's thoughts on contemporary affairs. On Vietnam Mrs Tuchman shows herself to have been critical, realistic, and consistent in her views. Watergate roused her mistrust of presidential power in general and Richard Nixon in particular, leading her to propose major (but not evidently practicable) revisions to the Constitution. Here too might be seen a temporary superiority of heart over head. A closing, bicentennial contribution reflects both the uncertainties that the events of recent years had created and also the belief that if, by any chance, a better future could be achieved, it would first emerge in the United States. One assumes that Mrs Tuchman has not yet been able to announce any such success.

Admirers of Mrs Tuchman's full-length studies will doubtless find points of interest in these often related shorter pieces. For the most part, however, they lack the distinction of her more ambitious narratives. Dilatoriness, not compression, suits her style: she is an Impressionist, not a Cubist. Not that this should matter too much: what she does well, she does very well. Her faults are most evident when she attacks the wrong target with the wrong aspersions.

Peter Marshall

*Peter Marshall is professor of American history at the University of Manchester.*

## Facts don't speak

*Irish Population, Economy and Society: essays in honour of the late K. H. Connell*  
edited by J. M. Goldstrom and L. A. Clarkson  
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £17.50  
ISBN 0 19 822499 0

*Priests and People in Pre-Famine Ireland 1780-1845*  
by S. J. Connolly  
Gill and Macmillan, £17.00  
ISBN 0 312 64411 6

When in 1969 Professor T. W. Moody launched his lifelong scheme for a "New History of Ireland", a multi-volume series based firmly on the historical revolution in Ireland that he helped found in the 1930s, he was obliged to admit that special difficulties were posed by the late start made in the study of social and economic history. Goldstrom and Clarkson's memorial collection of essays for the late K. H. Connell, and Connolly's study of priests and people between 1780 and 1845, provide an opportunity for an appraisal of the progress so far made in this field of historical scholarship.

Two main demands may, perhaps, be legitimately made on scholars working on social and economic themes in Irish history. One is that fundamental research is made on neglected topics such as Irish population growth, economic problems (especially land) and the place of religion in Irish society. A second is that historians must be able or willing to move beyond their specialism and draw a bow to a venture - in short, to explain how their new material and their new discoveries relate, and contribute, to an overall understanding of the pattern of Irish history.

This is not to imply that historical research moves from raw material, to specialist study, to hypothesizing. On the contrary: the unique contribution of Professor Connell, while teaching at The Queen's University of Belfast, was his willingness to offer general theories on Irish peasant society in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In so doing he inspired and stimulated an interest in the subject that has lasted ever since. This, it must be said, is more than one of the contributors to his posthumous festschrift is willing to do. When a scholar claims that "the facts can speak for themselves" and declines to make what he calls "causal inferences", then it is clear that the

distinction between the historian and the man who merely collects data has been obscured. Connell was prepared to make "causal inferences"; so, happily, are most of the contributors to this book; and the result is a landmark on the road to that fuller and more exciting understanding of the uncharted territory that was, until recently, Irish social and economic history.

Historical facts do not speak for themselves; if they did, then Goldstrom's subtle and interpretative essays on the famine, in which he challenges the long held view that it was a watershed in nineteenth-century Ireland, would not be here. Nor would the perceptive and judicious essays by Clarkston, Lee and Cullen on Irish population history, which manage to contradict (in ways of which he would have approved), not only Connell's thesis, but, at least once, each other's. And the facts still do not dispose of the big question in Irish population studies: why was Ireland the exception, in so many respects, to contemporary European patterns? Nevertheless, these essays seem to indicate that the time will soon be ripe for a new book on the great famine, supplanting that published some twenty-five years ago.

People, as well as populations, find a place in this book. Some forgotten figures in Irish life are given their due, with Thomas Newenham standing cheek by jowl with the Donegalls, the Barbour's and other giants of the Irish economic past. Newenham is handled with particular charm and skill by H. D. Gribbon, and, taken with Sir Horace Plunkett, the Anglo-Irish contribution to Irish economic thought and policy gets its due: a rather unsuccessful one, it must be admitted. Alun C. Davies's discussion of Ireland's Crystal Palace of 1853 adds some light relief, but at the same time illuminates Ireland's failure - which is a theme in many of these essays - to keep pace with her predominant neighbour England, agriculturally or industrially. Light relief is not to be found in D. S. Johnson's careful account of the southern Irish boycott of Belfast goods in the troubles of 1920-22. This study is important, not only as an investigation of an often conveniently forgotten episode in nationalist attitudes to Ulster Unionism, but as a reminder of the connexions that can so fruitfully be made between economics and political policy.

Two essays deal with what are, on the face of it, familiar themes. Brenda Collins traces Irish emigration to two Scottish towns in the nineteenth century, and Liam Kennedy assesses the impact of railways on Irish agriculture. Here again original research modifies the accepted view. The emigration study breaks new ground in showing that the emigrants were not merely absorbed into, but helped structure, the economy to which they moved; and Kennedy warns against the easy assumption that railway growth and easy economic prosperity are inseparable. Finally, Margaret Crawford adds a new piece of detail to our knowledge of food and disease in the Irish countryside.

Taken together, these essays fulfil the first function that might be de-

manded of the economic and social historian. But do they meet the second? Most are islands of specialist research in a sea of ignorance. And it would be unreasonable to ask the editors of a compendium - always a diverse kind of book - to impose any overall pattern on the work. Nevertheless, it is perhaps permissible to reverse the order of a comment made by Professor Michael Roberts on Connell's book *Irish Peasant Society*, that the work was greater than the sum of its parts. *Irish Population, Economy and Society* is a work of which the parts, taken separately, are greater than the sum of the whole.

It would be to ask too much for it to be otherwise. But Irish social and economic research is moving from the detailed essay to the comprehensive book. S. J. Connolly's *Priests and People in pre-famine Ireland* is a D.Phil thesis that has found its way into book form. It bears unmistakable signs of its origin; and it is perhaps a pity that Connolly did not extend his thesis to cover a wider social spectrum and the political activity of priests in the Repeal Movement when he was re-working his material for publication (though this might have made the subject less manageable). At any rate, he has published a thoroughly absorbing book. Connolly moves beyond the world of church high politics to the level of the parish priest, and (thus often neglected object in ecclesiastical history) the poorer sections of the laity. He handles his complex material with assurance and skill, and argues that, in the case of religion and the power of the priest, the great famine was indeed a turning point in Irish social history. Pre-famine Ireland was a society in which belief and reverence were not the same thing; where the priest could be ignored, satirized or even ridiculed, and yet remain generally free from the kind of anti-clericalism to which he was subjected on the continent. Connolly establishes his case conclusively. But might it not also be argued that there were also some elements of continuity? The lack of anti-clericalism was complemented by the church's unwillingness to substitute a dislike of public disorder with a general theory of the proper role of the individual and the state. Here, in the admittedly very different social circumstances, was potential ground for the meeting of minds that cemented the ecclesiastical-political alliance in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Connell is a product of the New University of Ulster in Coleraine. This institution has helped pioneer the study of Irish social history, and has proved itself to be what K. H. Connell, with his almost theological love of disputation, would have delighted in: a vigorous and expert rival to the school of economic history that he founded and, in his idiosyncratic way, brought to maturity.

D. George Boyce

*Dr Boyce is lecturer in the department of political theory and government at University College, Swansea.*

## Reconstructing Europe after the Great War

DAN P SILVERMAN

This is the story of how the economists, bankers, and politicians of Britain, France, and the United States approached the financial crisis of 1918-1923 after the most devastating of wars. It captures the emotional demands for rapid recovery and reconstruction of Europe as well as the machinations of the countries already jangling for economic advantage in peace.

The author places the reparations issue in proper perspective as only one of many complex problems. He demonstrates that the war produced a crisis in financial and monetary theory as well as in fact. Theory proved inadequate to the requirements of balancing budgets, liquidating massive debts, halting inflation, and stabilizing foreign exchange. In fact, the English and Americans imposed their economic orthodoxy on their less fortunate French ally and their former German adversary.

One of the more remarkable results of Silverman's research is the reversal of the old view that France responded to its allies' economic demands with ingratitude, ignorance, and incompetence. Instead, Silverman depicts France as legitimately pursuing its own national self-interest, fighting Anglo-American hegemony, and defending itself as a debtor nation against the creditors who were its allies. Published April 1982, £17.50.

Harvard University Press

126 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9SD

# BOOKS

HISTORY

## Tory continuity

*In Defence of Oligarchy: the Tory Party 1714-60*  
by Linda Colley  
Cambridge University Press, £25.00  
ISBN 0 521 23982 6

Not long ago the very existence of a Tory party between 1714 and 1760 was doubted. Sir Keith Feiling apologized for the title of his book, *The Second Tory Party 1714 to 1832*, admitting that his "experience has borne out the lesson, taught over a part of the period by Professor Namier, that no Tory party existed in the modern sense of party, perhaps till the death of the younger Pitt." Sir Lewis Namier conceded that there were Tories in George II's reign, but rather wrote them off as an eccentric minority of sentimental footmen, who lacked a recognized leader in Parliament and contributed nothing material to the real functioning of politics. Namierite challenges to Feiling's earlier study of the Tory party down to 1714, however, were unsuccessful. Indeed historians going over the same ground in the last two decades have expressed admiration for his insights. The more abundant archive materials made available since he wrote confirmed that there was indisputably a Tory party under Queen Anne.

Now Dr Colley has produced a major work which maintains that Namier was wrong to doubt the existence of a Tory party between the deaths of Anne and George II. She testifies and vigorously asserts its survival in a full and careful analysis of the Tories followed by a narrative of their fortunes from 1714 to 1760. The sheer amount of evidence which she has dug out of many archives and documents Tory activity in far more detail than has previously been thought possible, and in itself substantiates her case that they should be taken seriously. She shows that, far from being an amorphous mass of leaderless gentry, they had an effective organization both in and out of Parliament, with a recognized leadership, and a following which included professional and business men as well as country gentlemen. Their strength lay in the larger constituencies, urban as well as rural, and they were popular and even radical elements in the electorate. That they existed as a serious force in early 18th century politics can never be doubted again.

W. A. Speck

*W. A. Speck is professor of history at the University of Hull.*

## Processes of change

*Integration, Enlightenment and Industrialization: Scotland 1746-1832*  
by Bruce Lenman  
Edward Arnold, £9.95 and £4.95  
ISBN 0 731 6314 3 and 6315 1

This latest volume in the New History of Scotland series deals with the development of Scottish society from the final defeat of Jacobitism at Culloden to the passing of the Scottish Reform Bill in 1832. The period is one of the most fascinating and dramatic in Scottish history, encompassing unprecedented changes in social and economic structure and the intellectual achievements associated with the Scottish Enlightenment.

In the early eighteenth century Scotland was a relatively poor and internationally undistinguished society in both economic and cultural terms. In the period covered by this volume she emerged to become a leading pioneer of new modes of material production and a contributor of world renown in the fields of social theory and scientific thought. Yet, as industrialization gathered force and the old order was weakened, the social costs and tensions of economic change emerged to challenge existing political structures. Potentially such an era of transition is a very rich field of inquiry for the historian as the questions and issues which arise are numerous. Equally, however, the many-sided nature of the process of change presents a powerful challenge as to how best to organize and present a comprehensive account of the period.

T. M. Devine

*T. M. Devine is senior lecturer in history at the University of Strathclyde.*



"The wreck of the *Atlantique* at Brighton" (1860), a wood engraving by R. H. Nibbs, taken from *Images of Brighton*, by John and Jill Ford (Salut Helena Press, Richmond, £90.00).

founded by her claim that the Tories practised moderation in the four last years of the Queen's reign.

The years 1710 to 1714 indeed were long remembered as the high water mark of party rage. The Toryism then triumphant was as different from the political creed of Tories who rallied to the elder Pitt against the Duke of Newcastle as the liberalism of Mr Gladstone from that of Mr David Steel. The high church party which clamoured for peace with France under Anne bore little resemblance to the Country party urging war against the French under George II. Significantly the Tory most responsible for transforming Toryism from a high church to a Country creed, Viscount Bolingbroke, is distinguished by Dr Colley from the main body of the Tories who opposed Walpole. Yet the anti-Walpole print chosen for the dust-jacket of her book is manifestly as much a Country as a Tory propaganda exercise. The Tories might have retained their separate identity between 1714 and 1760, but fundamentally they were altered out of all recognition.

Mr Lenman's approach is to divide it into seven chronological phases, each between fifteen to twenty years in length, and describe the developments which occurred within them. He has read very widely and incorporates the most recent important research in his study. The account of Scottish society which emerges is a broad and wide-ranging one. Mr Lenman not only provides pertinent comment on political and economic development but he also has much of interest to say on architecture, art, literature, philosophy and medicine. Chapter two, on "The Age of Islay, 1746-1761" may serve as an example of the method. After a detailed consideration of the framework of political authority, the focus moves to the Poor Law, the generation of significant growth in the linen and tobacco trades and a survey of some of the intellectual developments in the era of the Enlightenment. An older historical approach might have isolated these subjects in different chapters; here they are integrated and the sense of a series of inter-related developments is effectively conveyed.

The method is, however, not entirely satisfactory. It is well-suited to political history, to the short-run rise and fall of different groupings in the struggle for power. But the forces pushing for economic, social and intellectual change emerge gradually and cannot easily be understood when presented in such brief snapshots. As a result no systematic analysis of these developments emerges from the book. This is part of a more general weakness. The emphasis throughout is on the political, social and cultural activities of the Scottish landed elite and that of their social connexions in merchanting and law. Indeed, the book provides a remarkably full account of the world of the Scottish governing and professional classes both within Scotland and internationally, through examination of their links with England, Europe, India and North America. But much less attention is devoted to the problem of how the majority of Scots lived and worked in this era of significant economic change. The "lower orders" tend mainly to appear when they are rioting or in other ways threatening the existing structure of political order and stability. Rarely are they examined for their own sake. Such vital aspects of the social experience as the origins of late eighteenth-century population growth, standards of life, the process of migration from country to town and changing relationships with their employers and social superiors receive scant attention. Some have argued that this period saw "the birth of class"; but the concept is not mentioned in the index and receives no evaluation in the text.

As an introduction to political, cultural and, to a lesser extent, economic issues of the period, this book is useful and interesting; it is less impressive as an analysis of Scottish society in the round.

## Trying to stem the tide

*War Against War: British and German radical movements in the First World War*  
by F. L. Carsten  
Batsford, £12.50  
ISBN 0 7134 3697 2

Professor Carsten has set himself two tasks: to provide a "comprehensive examination" of the antiwar left in two countries; and to offer a comparative treatment. It is not surprising that, although he manages to cram a deceptively large amount into this highly readable book, his target proves over-ambitious.

Carsten sets about his first task in an unexpected fashion. He does not synthesize the specialist books and articles he refers to in his preface - indeed, his use of secondary sources is surprisingly patchy, particularly on Britain. Instead, he relies mainly on new primary sources, particularly police and other governmental reports on antiwar activity. Since Germany was more of a police state than Britain, and since the East Germans have recently published valuable archival materials, this contributes to the fuller treatment of Germany. Carsten's concepts are also more appropriate to Germany than to Britain. The use of "radical" in his sub-title, for example, is misleading in the case of Britain (where it connoted the left-wing of the Liberal party) but fits the Left Radicals in Germany. And Carsten says more about the mainstream of the SPD than he does about the Labour Party.

The most vivid feature of the book is its documentation of the disintegration of German morale, partly as result of food-shortages (which meant swedes-with-everything, if you were lucky, by the winter of 1916-17) but mainly because of the growing realization that the expansionist

aims for which the military were holding out were impossible to attain. The left-wing groups are given less credit for this demoralization than the rigid and arrogant officer class. "What no book, no paper and no socialist has been able to do, that the military system has accomplished", one patriotic German sailor noted exasperatedly in his diary. "I have learnt to hate and despise this embodiment of authority like nothing else in the world." Serious disaffection began in the ports and trenches and spread from there into civilian life: the stab-in-the-back theory developed by the right after the war, which portrayed an intact army being betrayed by civilian defeatism, thus neatly shown to be pure myth. Events in Britain were less dramatic, however, and Carsten has very little new to say about them.

In providing a comparative treatment, Carsten is handicapped by his method, which is pure *histoire événementielle*, chronicling events in each country in turn (either in separate chapters or different halves of the same chapter). There is no comparison of the different political systems or political cultures, even though the presumed similarity of the Independent Labour Party and USPD is given as a reason for undertaking the study. Dissimilarities are often picked up perceptively, but only in passing and without analysis. For example, the chapter on Britain's influential campaign against conscription concludes with the observation that in Germany even "extreme left-wingers, such as Liebknecht or the leaders of the Bremen Radicals, became soldiers without offering any resistance and apparently without any scruples of conscience." But, amazingly, this crucial difference is not explained.

An assiduous researcher who writes well, Carsten tells a fascinating story where the material allows. But both the beginning student and the academic looking for a penetrating comparative treatment need a more analytical approach.

Martin Ceadel  
*Martin Ceadel is fellow and tutor in politics at New College, Oxford.*

## BASIL BLACKWELL

*The European Family*  
Patricial to Partnership from the Middle Ages to the Present  
MICHAEL MITTERAUER and REINHARD SIEDER

Bold, original, interesting, fast in pace, intellectually penetrating yet easy to read... the authoritative preliminary statement on the history of the family.  
Peter Laslett in his preface  
256 pages, hardback £16.00 (0 631 12913 8)  
paperback £7.50 (0 631 12923 5)

*The Question of Class Struggle*  
Social Foundations of Popular Radicalism during the Industrial Revolution  
CRAIG CALHOUN

A major challenge to the Marxist position that revolutionary collective action is the probable or necessary product of the development of capitalism. Calhoun's argument derives not from the standpoint of liberal individualism, but from his examination of the social foundations of collective action - British Jacobinism and Charism in particular.  
336 pages, £12.50 (0 631 12906 7)

*The Making of Modern British Politics 1867-1939*  
MARTIN PUGH

This new textbook surveys the development of British politics in parliament, in the parties and in the electorate. Avoiding a merely factual and chronological account, Martin Pugh concentrates on problems of interpretation and analysis raised by recent work in the field.  
352 pages, hardback £19.00 (0 631 12919 7)  
paperback £7.95 (0 631 12965 6)

*Spain under the Habsburgs*  
JOHN LYNCH

The second edition of this detailed and comprehensive history of Spain has been extensively rewritten to take account of new research.  
Volume 1: Empire to Absolutism 1516-1598  
416 pages, hardback £17.50 (0 631 12692 9)  
paperback £7.50 (0 631 12693 2)  
Volume 2: Spain and America 1598-1700  
366 pages, hardback £17.50 (0 631 12702 X)  
paperback £7.50 (0 631 12699 0)

*Religion and Humanism*  
Studies in Church History, Volume 17  
Edited by KEITH ROBBINS  
376 pages, £19.50 (0 631 18060 8)

Basil Blackwell Publisher, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF

## NEW FROM LONGMAN

*Gambetta's Final Years: The Era of Difficulties 1877-1882*  
J P T Bury

Dr Bury's two earlier volumes in this magisterial trilogy on the life and career of Léon Gambetta immediately establish themselves as the standard works on the subject. Information extracted from Gambetta's own newspaper, the *République Française* is included, and also much published and unpublished French, English and German material is used. It provides a fascinating background for anyone studying this period in French history.  
Caseid 0 582 50307 7 £18.50 publication: March 1982

*The Industrialisation of the Continental Powers*  
Clive Trebilcock

This new book makes a major contribution to our knowledge of modern European economic history. In it the author succeeds in combining geographic, thematic and comparative approaches. The central section of the book consists of separate chapters on industrialisation in Germany, France and Russia, and a comparative chapter on the under-developed economies of the lesser European powers. This book will be of vital interest to historians, economists and to all students of the period.  
Caseid 0 582 49119 3 £14.95 net  
Paper 0 582 49120 7 £7.50 net publication: February 1982

*World Politics since 1945*

Fourth Edition

Peter Calvocoressi

The latest edition of this well-established work carries the narrative of postwar events up to the end of 1980. Peter Calvocoressi's continuing study of international affairs over many decades enables him to combine the narrative with historical judgement and so produce a comprehensive history of our times for students of European and political history.  
Paper 0 582 28966 8 £5.95 net publication: March 1982

If you would like to receive any of these books on 28 days approval, please complete and return the form below.

Please supply on 28 days approval. 1982/488

BURY - *Gambetta's Final Years*

TREBILCOCK - *The Industrialisation of the Continental Powers*

CALVOCORESSI - *World Politics since 1945*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

To: Linda Cockram, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 3JE.

Longman

# Oxford University Press

## Lord Randolph Churchill

A Political Life  
R.F. Foster

'This is an important book - one of the best studies in Victorian political biography to appear in recent times. No one who has read it will look at Lord Randolph in quite the same light again. It is full of insights into the political manoeuvres of the day... accurate, careful, concerned solely with "high politics" and with what high politicians actually said and did at the time as opposed to their retrospective glosses.' Robert Blake in the *Sunday Times*. Illustrated £16

## Endurance and Endeavour

Russian History 1812-1980  
J.N. Westwood

This revised edition includes two new chapters on Khrushchev and Brezhnev, with important additional bibliographical material. This is a valuable survey of Russian history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that deserves to be widely read. *American Historical Review*. Second edition £17.50 paperback £7.95 *Short Oxford History of the Modern World*

## Death and the Enlightenment

Changing Attitudes to Death among Christians and Unbelievers in Eighteenth-Century France  
John McManners

'Professor McManners... is one of those rather rare historians who still believe that the history of religion should be about religion, and that it is not some junior branch of social history. The unpleasing expression "social control" occurs only once or twice in the present compassionate, beautifully written and deeply learned study.' Richard Cobb in *The Guardian*. £17.50

## Zionism: The Formative Years

David Vital

This book forms a sequel to Professor Vital's *The Origins of Zionism*. In it he traces and explains the emergence of the Zionist movement through which the Jews were to a large extent re-formed as a political people. In 1897 Herzl launched the movement, and the author concentrates on the following decade which saw the establishment of its main ideas and central institutions, its modes of political, social, and economic action, and its internal ideological and party-political divisions on such issues as religious orthodoxy and socialism. £22.50

# LONDINIVM

## London in the Roman Empire

John Morris

This portrait of Roman London, carefully constructed from both archaeological and documentary sources, and including illustrations and skilfully drawn new maps, shows what life was like in the streets and buildings of the city.

'Admirably brought up to date, by Sarah Macready... John Morris had a wonderful gift of exposition and his book is a pleasure to read... Roman London exists almost entirely in the mind. This is the London which John Morris brings so effectively to life' - A.J.P. Taylor, *The Observer*

On sale now £15.00

Weidenfeld & Nicolson

# BOOKS

HISTORY

## Frenchmen at arms

*The War Against Paris 1871*  
by Robert Tombs  
Cambridge University Press, £22.50  
and £8.50  
ISBN 0 521 23551 0 and 28784 7  
*The March to the Marne: the French Army 1871-1914*  
by Douglas Porch  
Cambridge University Press, £22.50  
ISBN 0 521 23883 8

No army has been buffeted by more political cross-winds than the army of France. Between 1815 and 1914 it was the servant of five different regimes, as political masters came and went.

Preoccupied with the problem of existence in such a turbulent environment, historians have until recently focused on the ecology of the army, and have explained its apparently apolitical stance as the response of a body which, though fundamentally conservative, hid its preferences behind a cover of disinterested professionalism. Occasionally those preferences were incautiously revealed, as in the Dreyfus affair. Innate conservatism was however held in check by the steady advance of republicanism during the latter part of the nineteenth century, bringing with it the idea of a "Nation in Arms" composed of citizen-soldiers who had served for a short period with the colours and who could be re-embodied to make up the mass army. The German menace and the nationalist revival after 1911 reversed this development, however, putting the professionals back into the saddle to control their own destiny, and allowing them to exercise their preference for the offensive in 1914, with fatal results.

Though they differ in scope and purpose, both these books attack the old orthodoxies by eschewing the civil-military relations approach in favour of a close analysis of the internal workings of the army. Dr Tombs - who writes with great clarity and precision - tackles an episode in which the army seemed to reveal its true colours: the suppression of the Paris Commune in April and May 1871. This was an action aimed squarely at the *classes dangereuses*, but one more commonly viewed from the other side of the barricades. In cool and attractive prose, Dr Tombs makes some striking relations: the generals were extremely uncertain about the reactions of their troops under the circumstances - which explains the slow and cautious build-up to what became a push-over once the troops entered Paris on 21 May - but were possessed of a frightening clarity of purpose in their determination to clean up the capital. The shootings which followed, in which up to 30,000 Parisians died, were not the work of hot-blooded troops taking revenge for casualties suffered at the hands of snipers and incendiaries, but were carried out by the regiments which took over Paris from its captors. The decision to eliminate foreigners, deserters and anyone suspected of having fought for the Commune, was the work of the generals - chiefly Vinoy and de Cissey - but was confined at by their masters. Dr Tombs cautiously forebears to speculate on why the generals who so energetically directed the repression acted as they did. The answer perhaps lies in the fact that belief in a class war did exist in 1871: not as the early Marx supposed, inside the walls of Paris but among those directing operations from Versailles, who saw themselves confronted by the war against property which they had anticipated even before the fall of Napoleon III.

Dr Porch's army is one in which behaviour and outlook were determined less by political attitudes than by professional concerns. His purpose is to prove that the military performance of France in 1914 cannot be satisfactorily explained in terms of a long political advance succeeded by a short professional recovery, and he turns to his task with vigour. Received wisdom about the nature of the officer corps was not increasingly dominated by the aristocracy, nor was it increasingly stocked with the products of the Jesuit colleges; even before the Dreyfus case, the officer corps' complexion was coloured by a high intake of ex-rankers, and its attitude towards the republic was one of acceptance rather than covert opposition. Sterility at the top was complemented by mediocrity lower down, even before the events of 1894 turned the world upside down. For Porch it was the Dreyfus case which provided the radicals with the opportunity to bring the army under direct political control. The results, which the soldiers brought upon themselves, were disastrous. The army crashed into ruins as favouritism was imported from political life into the world of military advancement, turning promotion into a lottery, misplaced humanitarian ideas of discipline eroded military cohesion, confidence and morale; the powers of the high command were weakened as the war minister - a political appointment - gained greater authority over the workings of the army. At the same time the intellectual standards of the officer corps fell

through the floor as applications to the military academy of St Cyr fell away and more ex-rankers were admitted to make up the numbers, the consequence of the "deliberate attempt by Radical reformers to lower the social and intellectual level of the officer corps".

What the politicians began, the soldiers completed. After 1911, although the nationalist revival did not increase the independence and authority of the military leadership, the army could demonstrate an incompetence which matched that of the politicians. Thus it failed to arm itself with heavy and medium artillery through an inability to decide quickly what it wanted, and adopted an offensive doctrine because it could not think of anything else at the time.

Dr Porch has certainly imparted a new look to the French war on the eve of the First World War, and it is not altogether a flattering one. How exactly it applies to all facets of the army's activities, and how valid it was, only further research will tell us. Meanwhile our knowledge of France and her army has taken a considerable stride forward.

John Gooch  
*John Gooch is lecturer in history at the University of Lancaster.*

## Richard's problems

*Richard III*  
by Charles Ross  
Eyre Methuen, £9.95  
ISBN 0 413 29530 3

Biography of medieval kings is a difficult historical genre. The king was so central to the politics and government of his realm and their impact upon society that a "life-and-times" approach is normally almost inevitable, particularly as information on his personality and personal life is usually scanty.

The series "English Monarchs", of which *Richard III* is the ninth to appear, has produced some distinguished studies of the reigns of medieval kings in which constitutional and administrative developments, foreign policy and even social change have been discussed at some length. Richard, however, presents special difficulties for the historian. His reign was the third shortest of post-Conquest English kings, and both his predecessor and successor have fairly recently received full-scale studies in this series, including lengthy accounts of their methods of government and administration: in these aspects at least the two years of Richard's reign could be seen as an appendix to Professor Ross's *Edward IV* or an introductory chapter to Professor Chimes's *Henry VII*.

But of course, *Richard III* is a good deal more than this. The fascination of the reign historiographically has centred not upon administrative and constitutional change, not on "chamber administration" or "new monarchy", but upon the dramatic events which initiated and ended it and upon the personality of the king. Such fascination shows no signs of abating even among professional historians, as the recent academic controversy on the date of Lord Hastings's execution shows; the interest of the general public in Richard is probably only surpassed by its appetite for information on Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. In his study, Professor Ross explicitly chooses to take up this challenge; his chapter on administration and government is quite brief and for the most part not based on a personal study of unpublished records. Rather, he chooses to concentrate on Richard's personality and ambitions.

Professor Ross takes as his starting point a view of Richard's methods at Machiavelli did of those of the Prince. He is concerned to place Richard in the context of a brutal age and, he suggests, a particularly unscrupulous family. Working from an intensive study of the chronicle sources, whose comparative value he assesses at length, and the detailed work that has been done since P. M. Kendall's biography, he has produced a cautious, dispassionate and largely convincing study of the main problems of the reign. In his chapters on the usurpation and the fate of the young king and his brother he is careful to point out the evidential problems - but he has no truck with the extreme defenders of Richard III. He concludes, surely rightly, that "never before had a king usurped the throne with so slender a base of committed support from the nobility and gentry as a whole and with so little popular enthusiasm".

The analysis of the basis of Richard's support in and after 1483 constitutes some of the most interesting parts of the book. It shows that his support was almost entirely northern and that it rested as much upon his succession to the estates and position of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, as upon his own skillful use of personality and patronage.

John Gooch

*John Gooch is lecturer in history at the University of Lancaster.*

## Richard's problems

*Richard III*  
by Charles Ross  
Eyre Methuen, £9.95  
ISBN 0 413 29530 3

Biography of medieval kings is a difficult historical genre. The king was so central to the politics and government of his realm and their impact upon society that a "life-and-times" approach is normally almost inevitable, particularly as information on his personality and personal life is usually scanty.

The series "English Monarchs", of which *Richard III* is the ninth to appear, has produced some distinguished studies of the reigns of medieval kings in which constitutional and administrative developments, foreign policy and even social change have been discussed at some length. Richard, however, presents special difficulties for the historian. His reign was the third shortest of post-Conquest English kings, and both his predecessor and successor have fairly recently received full-scale studies in this series, including lengthy accounts of their methods of government and administration: in these aspects at least the two years of Richard's reign could be seen as an appendix to Professor Ross's *Edward IV* or an introductory chapter to Professor Chimes's *Henry VII*.

But of course, *Richard III* is a good deal more than this. The fascination of the reign historiographically has centred not upon administrative and constitutional change, not on "chamber administration" or "new monarchy", but upon the dramatic events which initiated and ended it and upon the personality of the king. Such fascination shows no signs of abating even among professional historians, as the recent academic controversy on the date of Lord Hastings's execution shows; the interest of the general public in Richard is probably only surpassed by its appetite for information on Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. In his study, Professor Ross explicitly chooses to take up this challenge; his chapter on administration and government is quite brief and for the most part not based on a personal study of unpublished records. Rather, he chooses to concentrate on Richard's personality and ambitions.

Professor Ross takes as his starting point a view of Richard's methods at Machiavelli did of those of the Prince. He is concerned to place Richard in the context of a brutal age and, he suggests, a particularly unscrupulous family. Working from an intensive study of the chronicle sources, whose comparative value he assesses at length, and the detailed work that has been done since P. M. Kendall's biography, he has produced a cautious, dispassionate and largely convincing study of the main problems of the reign. In his chapters on the usurpation and the fate of the young king and his brother he is careful to point out the evidential problems - but he has no truck with the extreme defenders of Richard III. He concludes, surely rightly, that "never before had a king usurped the throne with so slender a base of committed support from the nobility and gentry as a whole and with so little popular enthusiasm".

The analysis of the basis of Richard's support in and after 1483 constitutes some of the most interesting parts of the book. It shows that his support was almost entirely northern and that it rested as much upon his succession to the estates and position of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, as upon his own skillful use of personality and patronage.

# BOOKS

HISTORY

## A single elite?

*Class, Ideology and the Rights of Nobles during the French Revolution*  
by Patrice Higonnet  
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £22.50  
ISBN 0 19 822583 0

In recent years historical discussion about the social significance of the French Revolution has tended to move away from what divided nobles and bourgeois to emphasize how much they had in common. Together they formed, even before 1789, a single, propertied social elite which was recognizable by Napoleonic times as the "Notables" - a term which gives rise to all sorts of confusions but which has yet to be replaced by something more serviceable. But if this single elite did exist before 1789, the historian still has to explain why bourgeois and nobles quarrelled so bitterly that year, and indeed throughout the Revolution. This is the problem which Patrice Higonnet sets out to solve, in a book which is sometimes highly abstruse and not always convincing. Even so it is an important contribution to the debate.

First of all he demonstrates convincingly that the revolutionary attack on the nobility was neither as total, consistent, nor unequivocal as most historians have assumed. Convincing too is his argument that this attack too is little directly to do with the way most nobles at the time behaved. They suffered because the inconsistencies of revolutionary ideology, and the exigencies of revolutionary politics, made them a butt and scapegoat when things went wrong inexplicably. The key to the nobility's fate lay not with themselves, but with the bourgeoisie; and this book, despite its title, is largely about 1789.

In 1789, Higonnet argues, the French bourgeoisie were dedicated to two contradictory ideological positions. One, which he calls universalism or "communism", emphasized the equality of all men and therefore demanded the elimination of a privileged nobility. The other, which he calls individualism or particularism, emphasized the primacy of property. It gave nobles and bourgeois deeply rooted common interests. In 1789-90 the ultimate inconsistency of these positions was not apparent. Nobility as a separate estate was abolished, but nobles as propertied individuals were vouchsafed the fullest civil rights. Only after the flight to Varennes, and the growing need to win popular support, did revolutionary politicians begin to play on popular anti-nobility feelings for their own ends, and the Revolution moved to the left and sought to define itself ideologically, whether in 1794 or 1797, it did so by attacking the symbols of what was not. Again nobles suffered.

Only when, in 1799, the revolutionaries finally abandoned the universalist illusion in order to hang on to their property, were nobles admitted at last into the new elite of "notables".

In the course of all these vicissitudes the true character of the actual nobility was lost to view. Higonnet shows that, like German Jews in the 1930s, nobles could be anything their persecutors found it convenient to make them. Unfortunately, he himself plays the same game with the bourgeoisie, and this flaws the whole book. Nobility as a disembodied category in the minds of revolutionary politicians bears little relation to what nobles were really like. The bourgeoisie in the hands of Higonnet is the same, and indeed no attempt is made to investigate whether the stereotype of capitalists whose ideology was the Enlightenment bore any resemblance to what bourgeois alive in France in the later eighteenth century. A few classic and totally unoriginal attempts are made to differentiate nobles from bourgeois and Mon-

tagards is all we are offered, almost as an afterthought, and apparently in ignorance of Alison Patrick's brilliant resolution of this question.

The footnotes in fact decidedly patchy, and at several points faith rather than demonstration seems to underpin crucial assertions. The bourgeoisie (which is always tellingly singular, it rather than they) is successively described as communitarian, universalist, opportunist, philanthropic, rationalist, reformist, particularist, moralistic, traditionalist, modernizing, anti-clerical, egalitarian, professional, disciplined, thrifty, envious, greedy, aggressive, self-confident, happily-medecine, not to mention *moyen* and *sensuel*. Thus qualified, how could it fail to do whatever the author's theory requires?

This is, then, a clever but confused book. On every page good sense and brilliant insights jostle with jaded dogma and ostentatious piety. And if it has the effect (as it might) of revivifying the corpse of the metaphysical bourgeoisie to haunt the history of the Revolution once more, it will set back our overall understanding of the great event even as it transforms our appreciation of many particular, and hitherto puzzling, aspects.

William Doyle  
*William Doyle is professor of modern history at the University of Nottingham.*

## Domestic producers

*Industrialization before Industrialization: rural industry in the genesis of capitalism*  
by Peter Kriedte, Hans Medick and Jürgen Schlumbohm  
Cambridge University Press, £25.00 and £7.95  
ISBN 0 521 23809 9 and 28228 4

Ten years ago a young American economic historian, Franklin Mendels, made an instant reputation for himself by coining a new word. His word - "proto-industrialization" - caught on, and has now entered the vocabularies of all but the most staid and conventional of historians.

Proto-industry was, however, little more than domestic industry, a form of industrial organization known and studied for as long as economic history itself has been studied. In so far as domestic industry embraced rural crafts for local consumption as well as production in the home for a wider, regional, national or international market, proto-industry could be said to be distinguished from it only to the extent that its inventor restricted it to "market-oriented, principally rural industry". The distinction, however, is so fine as not to be particularly useful, and it is doubtful whether most users of the new word actually make it scrupulously.

Mendels also spoke of proto-industry as "pre-industrial industry", and it is this phrase which has led the authors of this joint essay on domestic industry in early modern Europe to adopt their silly title. Though it is never easy to be sure about negative assertions, the words domestic industry, which have served economic historians well enough for generations, do not appear to be used in this book, proto-industry having entirely taken over.

The book first appeared in Germany in 1977 and has been ably translated by Beate Schupp. It consists primarily of six essays shared equally between the three principal authors, to which have been added case-studies by Herbert Kisch and Franklin Mendels, both of which are reprinted from English-language publications of 1959 and 1975 respectively. The six, well-integrated principal essays constitute an attempt to generalize about the evolution and social characteristics of domestic industry in Europe from its emergence in the middle ages to its decline in the face of "industrialization" (the face of "industrialization" in the nineteenth century). They are very thorough and based on extremely wide reading.

M. W. Flinn  
*M. W. Flinn was until recently professor of economic history at the University of Edinburgh.*

## RECENT AND FORTHCOMING TITLES FROM



NEW TITLES

### THE REVOLUTION OF 1525

THE GERMAN PEASANTS' WAR FROM A NEW PERSPECTIVE

Peter Blicke Translated by H C Erik Midelfort and Thomas A Brady, Jr

Early in the sixteenth century, German farmers and peasants banded together to confront princes and landlords with their demands for economic reform and the restoration of traditional rights. Their demands, the *Twelve Articles*, challenged the very roots of feudal society and political order. When their grievances went unheard they took up arms, and castles, estates and monasteries were set afire; many villagers died at the hands of the mercenaries employed by nobles intent on preserving their property - and their power.

*The Revolution of 1525* is the first general, comprehensive study of these events to appear in English for over a century. First published in German in 1975, it has been hailed as the best book available on the subject.

Published 29th April THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS £14.00

### WORLD IN THE BALANCE

BEHIND THE SCENES OF WORLD WAR II

Gerhard L Weinberg

One of the deans of World War II scholars presents here a distillation of his thought. In two essays originally given as lectures at Brandeis University in 1980, Weinberg provides a general survey of the conflict. Following these are four revisions of previously published but difficult to obtain articles on subjects as varied as the German resistance to Hitler and Germany's plans for an African empire. A short bibliographical essay concludes the book.

Summarising some of the most recent European scholarship, working in new research and asking new questions, this book will stimulate discussion and controversy over points that still need debate.

Published 29th April THE UNIVERSITY PRESS OF NEW ENGLAND £8.75 cloth £3.25 paper

### RECENTLY PUBLISHED

#### A MEDIEVAL ITALIAN COMMUNE

SIENA UNDER THE NINE, 1287-1355

William M Bowsky

Working largely from unpublished sources, Professor Bowsky reconstructs the life of this remarkable city. Precisely because it is based on a mass of rich material, assessed with fine judgment and weighty learning, the book will serve as an essential point of departure for future studies in Tuscan history. The publishers, too, are to be congratulated on a finely produced volume, embellished with several colour plates.

*Times Literary Supplement* UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS £21.00

#### THE ORIGINS OF AUTOCRACY

IVAN THE TERRIBLE IN RUSSIAN HISTORY

Alexander Yanov

'Extremely stimulating reflections on the course and meaning of Russian history.' *Robert O Crummey*

'This is an important book; it may be a seminal one.' *Richard Lawenthal*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS £14.00

#### THE NATIONAL CHARITY COMPANY

JEREMY BENTHAM'S SILENT REVOLUTION

Charles F Bahmueller

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS £17.50

#### LA ROCHELLE AND THE ATLANTIC ECONOMY

DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

John G Clark

This book traces the rise and fall of one of pre-Revolutionary France's most dynamic port cities. As much social as economic history, Clark demonstrates that the success of La Rochelle hinged upon the fortunes of about a hundred members of the elite merchant class.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS £16.75

#### THE PAPERS OF GENERAL GEORGE CATLETT

MARSHALL VOLUME 1, 1880-1939

Edited by Fred L Hadsel and Larry Bland

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS £31.00

#### THE BARNST MEN

REPUBLICANS OF THE CIVIL WAR SENATE

Allan G Bogue

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS £20.00

For details of forthcoming history titles from the University Press of California, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, New England, Toronto and McGill-Queen's, send your name and address on a postcard to:

CCJ Limited

37 Dover Street, London W1X 4RQ

# HEINEMANN

## Medieval English Clothmaking: An Economic Survey

A. R. BRIDBURY  
Devoted exclusively to medieval English clothmaking, this book offers an entirely new interpretation of the course of development in the 13th and 14th centuries — that critical period during which England turned from wool exporting to the exporting of cloth.

cased £8.50 net



## Fenland Riots and the English Revolution

KEITH LINDLEY  
This book makes a systematic examination of the riots provoked by seventeenth-century Fenland drainage projects. The Fenlanders' reactions have been related to the specific theme of the English Revolution in an attempt to deepen our understanding of its causes, course and consequences.

cased £18.50 net



## The Home Office 1848-1914

From Clerks to Bureaucrats  
JILL PELLEW  
This history of the Home Office examines the impact of nineteenth century civil service reforms and the vast expansion of government responsibility for matters of social welfare, on a key government department at a crucial period in the development of the modern British state.

cased £12.50 net



## UNESCO General History of Africa

Volume I: Methodology and African Prehistory  
Volume II: Ancient Civilizations of Africa  
Edited by G. MOKHTAR  
These two volumes which form part of an eight volume work on the general history of Africa from prehistory to 1975, have been long awaited. They are the result of years of research by scholars from all over the world. The history is viewed primarily from within Africa and each volume is lavishly illustrated with photographs, figures and maps. The UNESCO first-fruits should be acclaimed as a real contribution to scholarship. Professor Roland Oliver in *The Times Literary Supplement* (All these books are available on approval)



## Heinemann Educational Books

## Now available in paperback Chartism and Society

An Anthology of Documents  
Edited by F. C. Mather  
Mr F. C. Mather... now puts Chartist enthusiasts further in his debt with an excellent anthology of the most important Chartist documents... An eminently balanced, 37-page introduction — itself a noteworthy essay, taking account of the wide range of recent studies — is followed by a judiciously selected and well-arranged collection of important quotations... No teacher or student of Chartism can afford to miss this indispensable volume.

History  
£7.95 net paperback £15.00 net hardback  
320 pages

Inspection copies are available to lecturers in the UK. Please write to Bell & Hyman Ltd, FREEPOST, LONDON SE1 0BR

## Bell & Hyman

# BOOKS

## HISTORY

## Breaking the law

Crime, Protest, Community and Police in Nineteenth-century Britain  
by David Jones  
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £14.95  
ISBN 0 7100 9008 0

However historians react to the contentions of the media that crime is always "rising", there can be little doubt of the recent torrent of writing on crime, protest, and policing. Not very long ago, these issues were confined to the peripheries of historical concern. In recent years, however, there has been an explosion of interest and writing in these fields. Current concerns with crime and lawlessness in general have undoubtedly played a part, especially important for American historians such as Ted Gurr and Charles Tilly writing against the backdrop of the riots of the sixties and early seventies and a national debate about civil disorder, crime, and policing. Similar concerns have become evident in the Britain of the seventies and eighties; the seaside disorders of Mods and Rockers, violence at football matches, vandalism, picketing, and most recently, inner city riots, have all stimulated a considerable literature, much of it forcing comparison with the experience of the past. Equally important was the increasing willingness of historians to be informed by the work of social scientists, including anthropologists, sociologists and criminologists, in their pursuit of a broader history. For some at least, the "new" sociology or criminology offered fresh insights and a less positivistic bias than the work of the American school of social science. By the 1970s a number of younger historians, often working within a revived but more flexible Marxist framework, were contributing important new perspectives to the field of crime, protest, and policing.

What most of this work has done is to bring these questions to the centre of the debate on the experience of the British people during the process of industrialization, in which the history of nineteenth-century society should be written in terms of the triumph of the entrepreneurial ideal, "respectability", and a common set of assumptions which, crucially affecting and influencing the governed as much as the governors, offered an explanation for the transition from the "insurgent" working-class movements of the industrial revolution to the relatively more tranquil and settled society evident from the mid-nineteenth century. In this context, the history of crime and policing acquired a new importance, representing no longer a bland hypothesis of improvement, but, for some, the crucial arena for the emancipation of working-class radicalism and the triumph of middle-class values. In this view the criminal law and the police occupy a place with the penitentiary, the lunatic asylum, and the Board School as part of a new system of institutions designed to control and regulate an emerging industrial society.

Dr Jones's volume is informed by this broad perception of the importance and relevance of these issues in nineteenth-century Britain. His earlier work on popular movements in Wales and a series of articles on various aspects of crime and policing will be familiar to other scholars. This book brings together a number of studies, parts of which have already been published before in journals. Nevertheless, the essays fall into a coherent pattern which, without in any way attempting a comprehensive history of crime, protest or policing, are linked by common themes. The topics discussed include rural protest in the form of arson in East Anglia in the mid-nineteenth century; the place of poaching in the pattern of Victorian crime; crime in three industrial communities: London, Manchester and Merthyr Tydfil; and attitudes towards vagrants as a



A Rowlandson cartoon of 1803 shows a pickpocket working in the crowd watching an execution. The drawing is reproduced in *Thieves' Kitchen: the Regency underworld* by Donald A. Low (Dent, £8.95).

criminal class. Using both literary sources and statistical evidence, Dr Jones investigates several important aspects of these areas: not only the dimensions of criminal activity, but also the relationship between illegal activities and protest, the response of communities to the police, and the motives behind the treatment of offenders. In so doing, the author puts into place some significant features of the regulatory functions of the police and the criminal law and the reactions to them. Many, too, will find the introductory discussion of contemporary views and historical perspectives on these questions of particular interest.

While it is unlikely that all other historians involved in this and related fields will necessarily agree with Jones's emphasis and conclusions, most will accept that he has raised many of the wider questions about crime and policing in nineteenth-century Britain. His book must be given a welcome as a step towards a fuller and more detailed understanding.

John Stevenson  
John Stevenson is senior lecturer in history at the University of Sheffield.

## Lords and statutes

The House of Lords in the Parliaments of Edward VI and Mary I: an institutional study  
by Michael A. R. Graves  
Cambridge University Press, £22.50  
ISBN 0 521 23678 9

An historian of the mid-Tudor House of Lords embarks on a demanding enterprise. Not only must he study the Lords in session, but he must also look at its members' activities outside Parliament, at the House of Commons, at the general content of politics and controversial issues. Mr Graves partly recognizes, but does not meet, this need. On general matters outside the Lords he can write on shaky ground. As a result his discussion lacks a firm context. What he offers is a great deal of information about the membership, attendance, connections, officers, clerks, legal assistants and procedures of the House of Lords. As a work of reference, this will be helpful (although it is itself dependent on such standard works as the *Complete Peerage*); as a book it is rather tedious and repetitive reading. There is no sustained argument, only short discussions of a variety of questions, when the detail does not tell its own story. That the evidence often leads Mr Graves to negative conclusions (for example in rejecting the sugges-

tion that the crown used the proxies of absent peers as a device for managing the Lords) makes the book even less lively. Mr Graves argues that the business of Parliament was legislation. "The only legitimate yardstick of the Lords' success was its effectiveness as a legislator." The true test, he says, is how many bills were passed and how much the Lords contributed to their passage. But contemporaries did not always behave as if this was so. Mr Graves resolves this difficulty by Seymour in 1547-48 and Gardiner and Paget in 1554, attempted to use Parliament for their own ends. Seymour, "that harebrained noble," was "emotionally unstable" and showed "political" imbecility; Gardiner and Paget and their followers were "guilty of gross negligence and dereliction of duty." But instead of damning them for not acting according to his script, Mr Graves would have been wiser to have pondered his awareness elsewhere that behind the formal institutional facade of parliament lay the reality of "politicizing activists" and that "the law-making process" was a natural ingredient in the law-making process.

Mr Graves's tendency to see politics in an institutional and legislative perspective produces some odd conclusions. In the reign of Edward VI, he says, the Lords and the Government were in harmony and the role of the Lords in legislation was large; but under Mary the Lords frustrated the wishes of the crown, especially when Paget and Pembroke sabotaged legislation in spring 1554. The effect of this general froliciousness was that fewer statutes were passed in Parliament in the Lords, but when introduced, fewer bills were productive, resulting on what Mr Graves sees as its responsibilities. But were the Lords as trouble-some as he supposes? After all, the bills blocked in spring 1554 were largely enacted in the next Parliament a few months later. Nor are his procedural claims convincing. Counting the number of bills proposed and the number of bills passed is not a very sensitive measure: one needs to consider the content and the wider political context. It is far from clear that there is much significance whether bills were introduced in the Lords or the Commons. Mr Graves points to the role of the Lords in consultations with the Commons over taxation in November 1558: he might also have noted the role of the Lords in the making of the Elizabethan religious settlements in the following year. The House of Lords was more important at the end of Mary's reign than Mr Graves admits.

George Bernard  
George Bernard is lecturer in history at the University of Southampton.

# BOOKS

## HISTORY

## Minority voices

The Friends of Peace: anti-war liberalism in England 1793-1815  
by J. E. Cookson  
Cambridge University Press, £24.00  
ISBN 0 521 23928 1

The "Friends of Peace" have not, hitherto, had many friends among historians. J. E. Cookson's study of "anti-war liberalism" in England from 1793 until 1815 sets out to remedy this condition. The Peace Society, formed in 1815, has frequently been chosen as the starting point in studies of the nineteenth-century peace movement, but this wide-ranging study concentrates on the attitudes towards war in the twenty years that anti-warism. Many pamphlets and sermons were devoted to this theme and the author has conscientiously waded through them. In consequence, he places welcome emphasis on dissenting opinions during a period which is frequently presented as being dominated by patriotic emotions in the struggle against Revolutionary and Napoleonic France. Not that the contemporary "phrenetic loyalism" is ignored or discounted. The liberals — a term rather generously used — were indeed, in Cookson's view, the main victims of the "English Reign of Terror" in 1793-95. Nevertheless, he takes issue with the opinion of E. P. Thompson and others that liberal reformers were frightened into silence. He has discovered a great deal of evidence that mouths were not stopped nor pens packed away.

In the sociological language to which he is somewhat prone the author suggests that previous historians in this field have failed to grasp what a minority could do when placed under pressure. Such writers have not understood its need to legitimize its deviance and affirm its values against those dominant in society. Detailed consideration of the liberal press — its organization, circulation and ideology — goes a long way to substantiate this contention. So does the investigation of opinion in Yorkshire and Lancashire, though his careful research brings out and explains why there was more "anti-war" sentiment in certain areas than in others. He concludes that in the West Riding protest was led by influential and respectable men in the substantial towns, using trade organizations for this purpose. In Lancashire, wealthy manufacturers and merchants were much less in evidence. The obstacles in the way of mobilising extensive opposition to the manufacturing districts there was a change that the government could be ended in this period. Cookson presents the successful attack on the Orders in Council in 1812 as the greatest political triumph achieved by the Friends of Peace. He modifies the view that this protest can simply be interpreted as the response of northern manufacturers and merchants to declining exports and the loss of overseas markets. That was certainly no element in the agitation, but he sees the prominent part also played by anti-war liberals as an indication that economic considerations were linked to more comprehensive political order. Always keen to see the shortcomings of subsequent political alignments in the behaviour of his "middle-class" liberals, Cookson sees that their activities played a crucial part in demonstrating that opposition to war and other forms of social resistance were not incompatible with the service of the state.

The careful investigation of political activity is accompanied throughout by a watchful eye for the content and tone of any war sentiment. Rational Christianity is described as the "ideological identity" of the Friends of Peace. Not surprisingly, it was to be found most frequently in the ranks

of religious nonconformity. The Church of England accepted the natural religion of rational Christianity, but disliked the social and political doctrines that liberals developed from it. Dissenters, after all, were accustomed to find the malice of mankind directed against them — to express an unwelcome enthusiasm for peace was only an additional aspect of a general isolation. Their ideas are sensitively and intelligently discussed in a chapter on the warring universe. War was a problem because it challenged the optimism of the Enlightenment. It suggested, as Cookson puts it, that universal rules of justice were indefinite and ineffective. Governments sadly might be incorrigible and human nature might display an enduring wickedness. The Friends of Peace wrestled with fundamental ethical principles and also with immediate problems. Whenever a threat of invasion grew strong, they normally admitted the legitimacy of self-defence but, in general, they had a much narrower definition of the just war than that of most existing authorities. They had little doubt that they were serving God and mankind, resting their case on their notion of religion and the "principles of human nature". In resurrecting the admittedly inchoate body of Friends of Peace and placing them in their social, political and intellectual context Dr Cookson is certainly serving historians, and may also be serving God and mankind.

Keith Robbins  
Keith Robbins is professor of modern history at the University of Glasgow.

## Gladstone's ideal

Gladstone: Church, State and Tractarianism: a study of his religious ideas and attitudes, 1809-1859  
by Perry Butler  
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £17.50  
ISBN 0 19 821890 7

The Prime Ministers' Papers Series: W. E. Gladstone, Volume IV: Autobiographical Memoranda 1868-1894  
edited by John Brooke and Mary Sorensen  
HMSO, £15.00  
ISBN 0 11 440113 6

"You cannot write about his religion because you don't believe it", Sir William Harcourt told Gladstone's biographer John Morley. It was not quite fair, for Morley was well aware that religion was central to Gladstone's existence, but it was an aspect of his hero's life upon which he felt himself debarred, as an agnostic, from dwelling more than was necessary. In this respect the classic portrait of Gladstone lacks a vital dimension. More recent students of Gladstone have done much to redress the balance and Perry Butler now provides us with the most complete scholarly account of Gladstone's religious development that has appeared so far.

It is a story of the disillusionment of Gladstone's early ideals of a Confessional State; it left his catholic faith intact and freed him to take an increasingly liberal stance in the political sphere. This combination of High Anglicanism and liberalism enabled him, in later life, to give that moral leadership in politics to which his countrymen were capable of responding to an extent perhaps unique among national leaders. Butler shows how individual a mixture Gladstone's religious faith was, defying conventional labels of high or low. The evangelicalism which Gladstone received from his family, particularly from his mother and older sister Anne, was never extreme, and it was supplemented rather than transcended by his conversion to a belief in the Church of England as a Catholic church within the apostolic succession. The evangelical elements enshrined in the theology of St Augustine and of primitive Christianity remained with Gladstone as a High Churchman; he believed that "the Church of England appears to be in

# BOOKS

## HISTORY

## Re-Reading English

Edited by PETER WIDDOWSON

'English' is undergoing a major crisis, one in which the received notions of the nature of the discipline — and even the nature of 'literature' itself — have been radically challenged. *Re-Reading English* is a structured collection of essays by teachers involved in higher education which considers the questions posed by the challenge to the present state of 'English', or 'Literary Studies', and attempts to diagnose the difficulties and to point the way forward.

256 pages  
Hardback 0 416 74700 0 £7.95  
Paperback 0 416 31150 4 £3.95

## Iris Murdoch: Work for the Spirit

ELIZABETH DIPPLE

This brilliant study provides a perceptive and up-to-date assessment of the nature of the discipline — and even the nature of 'literature' itself — have been radically challenged. *Re-Reading English* is a structured collection of essays by teachers involved in higher education which considers the questions posed by the challenge to the present state of 'English', or 'Literary Studies', and attempts to diagnose the difficulties and to point the way forward.

368 pages  
Hardback 0 416 31290 X £12.50

## A Starchamber Quiry

A James Joyce Centennial Volume 1882-1982  
Edited by E. L. EPSTEIN

*A Starchamber Quiry*, designed to celebrate the centenary of Joyce's birth, contains five pieces that treat most aspects of Joyce's work. Two essays, those by Hart and Kenner, are commentaries on Joyce's times and warnings about critical excess by writers on Joyce. The remaining essays, by Senn, Epstein and Boyle, engage in close analysis of the texts of *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*.

176 pages  
Hardback 0 416 31560 7 £9.50

## William Wordsworth

The poetry of Grandeur and of Tenderness  
DAVID B. PIRIE

This study explores the disturbing conflict between Wordsworth's celebration of an impersonal earth and his concern for the most intensely personal relationships. The author's closely observed readings of the key poems are supported by generous quotation and by discussion of other critical views.

320 pages  
Hardback 0 416 31300 0 £14.95

## Problems of Contemporary French Politics

DOROTHY PICKLES

Dorothy Pickles looks at the most important political controversies that have preoccupied France from the death of de Gaulle up to and including the 1981 presidential and legislative elections. Three areas are discussed: the evolution of government and opposition parties, the changes in the European and world situation, and the political situation in which the first socialist President takes up his office.

176 pages  
Hardback 0 416 73230 5 £8.95  
Paperback 0 416 73240 2 £3.95

## The Psychology of Musical Ability

ROSAMUND SHUTTER-DYSON and CLIVE GABRIEL

This is a considerably revised and updated edition of a well-known work which deals broadly and comprehensively with all aspects of psychological studies of musical ability. The second edition pays particular attention to the new tests of musical ability that have been devised, and to the recent developments in studies of the child.

368 pages  
Hardback 0 416 71300 9 £17.95

## E. J. Feuchtwanger

E. J. Feuchtwanger is reader in history at the University of Southampton.

# METHUEN

Methuen & Co. Ltd  
211 Ward Avenue  
London EC1R 3HH  
Methuen Inc.  
711 Third Avenue  
New York NY 10017

## Re-Reading English

Edited by PETER WIDDOWSON

'English' is undergoing a major crisis, one in which the received notions of the nature of the discipline — and even the nature of 'literature' itself — have been radically challenged. *Re-Reading English* is a structured collection of essays by teachers involved in higher education which considers the questions posed by the challenge to the present state of 'English', or 'Literary Studies', and attempts to diagnose the difficulties and to point the way forward.

256 pages  
Hardback 0 416 74700 0 £7.95  
Paperback 0 416 31150 4 £3.95

## Iris Murdoch: Work for the Spirit

ELIZABETH DIPPLE

This brilliant study provides a perceptive and up-to-date assessment of the nature of the discipline — and even the nature of 'literature' itself — have been radically challenged. *Re-Reading English* is a structured collection of essays by teachers involved in higher education which considers the questions posed by the challenge to the present state of 'English', or 'Literary Studies', and attempts to diagnose the difficulties and to point the way forward.

368 pages  
Hardback 0 416 31290 X £12.50

## A Starchamber Quiry

A James Joyce Centennial Volume 1882-1982  
Edited by E. L. EPSTEIN

*A Starchamber Quiry*, designed to celebrate the centenary of Joyce's birth, contains five pieces that treat most aspects of Joyce's work. Two essays, those by Hart and Kenner, are commentaries on Joyce's times and warnings about critical excess by writers on Joyce. The remaining essays, by Senn, Epstein and Boyle, engage in close analysis of the texts of *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*.

176 pages  
Hardback 0 416 31560 7 £9.50

## William Wordsworth

The poetry of Grandeur and of Tenderness  
DAVID B. PIRIE

This study explores the disturbing conflict between Wordsworth's celebration of an impersonal earth and his concern for the most intensely personal relationships. The author's closely observed readings of the key poems are supported by generous quotation and by discussion of other critical views.

320 pages  
Hardback 0 416 31300 0 £14.95

## Problems of Contemporary French Politics

DOROTHY PICKLES

Dorothy Pickles looks at the most important political controversies that have preoccupied France from the death of de Gaulle up to and including the 1981 presidential and legislative elections. Three areas are discussed: the evolution of government and opposition parties, the changes in the European and world situation, and the political situation in which the first socialist President takes up his office.

176 pages  
Hardback 0 416 73230 5 £8.95  
Paperback 0 416 73240 2 £3.95

## The Psychology of Musical Ability

ROSAMUND SHUTTER-DYSON and CLIVE GABRIEL

This is a considerably revised and updated edition of a well-known work which deals broadly and comprehensively with all aspects of psychological studies of musical ability. The second edition pays particular attention to the new tests of musical ability that have been devised, and to the recent developments in studies of the child.

368 pages  
Hardback 0 416 71300 9 £17.95

## E. J. Feuchtwanger

E. J. Feuchtwanger is reader in history at the University of Southampton.

All prices are net in the UK only.

# NOTICE BOARD

Noticeboard is compiled by Patricia Santinelli and Mila Goldie

## Appointments

### Universities

**Birmingham**  
Conferral of the title of reader: Dr G. R. Hank (physics), Dr D. G. Westbury (physics).

**Edinburgh**  
Senior Lecturers: G. Hooper (orthopaedic surgery), Lecturers: R. M. Wilson (agriculture), R. A. Jones (animal health, temporary), part-time; S. H. Davis (chemical engineering), part-time; J. H. Wilson (physics), part-time; F. M. Crofts (clinical surgery, temporary); Mrs A. L. S. Currie (community medicine, temporary); R. H. Hutton (radiology, temporary); G. S. J. O'Doherty (dermatology, temporary); Mrs P. E. Morgan (English studies, foreign students, temporary, part-time); Mrs M. MacDonald (textile studies), D. D. Drysdale (fire safety engineering, temporary); Miss P. J. Stephen (geriatric medicine); A. A. Rankin (mathematics); R. J. Sellar (medical psychology, temporary); Miss D. A. White (nursing studies); Mrs A. Roberts (oral surgery, temporary, part-time); R. H. Khan (orthopaedic surgery); J. F. G. Shearman (radiology), Ms J. Wainman (sociology, temporary); N. T. M. Gallivan (surgery, temporary); A. G. Hunter (tropical animal health, temporary); T. C. Hillyer (Urban design and regional planning, part-time).

**Heriot-Watt**  
Professional fellow with the Enoch Fairbairn Research Centre: Professor Donald I. Mackay, Lecturer: J. L. Wilson (physics), part-time; Fellow: Professor R. K. Ingham (mathematics); Research associates: T. K. Newton (business organization); J. Russell (petroleum engineering).

**Hull**  
Reader: Dr D. C. Kendrick (psychology), Senior lecturer: Dr I. Hall (adult education); Dr R. M. Davidson (electronic engineering); Dr R. N. Davidson (geography); M. A. J. Pascale (geology); Dr A. D. Best (German); R. Smith (law); Dr J. W. Thompson (mathematical statistics); Dr R. Conder (plant biology); Dr P. Norton (politics); The Revd I. P. Ellis (theology).

**Kent**  
Honorary lecturer: J. S. Reed (archival science in the school of mathematics studies), Honorary lecturer: A. V. P. Elliot (linguistics), Temporary lecturer: N. Redcliffe (sociology), Research fellows: M. Corke (physics); D. Miller (biology); P. Allen (social psychology); Dr P. Norton (politics); The Revd I. P. Ellis (theology); Ms L. Quine (health services research).



Worktowns 1937/38, one of the photographs of urban life taken by Humphrey Spender whose work can be seen in an exhibition 'The Thirties and the Forties' held from April 20 to May 22 in the John Hansard Gallery of the University of Southampton. Spender worked as a photojournalist for the Daily Mirror, Picture Post and for Mass Observation and was particularly involved in recording the habits of working people in industrial regions. He will be talking about his work on April 29 in the gallery at 7.30pm. Admission free.

## Chairs

Mr Alse Lee has been appointed to the chair of operations research at the University of Hull from the date to be arranged. Mr Lee is at present area chairman, management and technology, at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, Austria, a post he has held since 1980.

## Honorary degrees

The following are to be awarded honorary degrees by the University of Hull: D Litt: Mr Anthony Powell, author, Dr A. J. E. Kenny, Master of Balliol College, Oxford; DSc: Lord Flowers, sector of Imperial College, London.

## Forthcoming Events

'Towards an Open Education' is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Mr John Holt author of the *Unfolding School* and the *Working Teacher's Own*, on April 19 at 8pm at the Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1. Admission free without ticket.

'The Open Tech - The Way Forward' an afternoon meeting organized by Manchester Polytechnic's Staff Development Unit is to be held on April 26 in All Saints Building, Oxford Road, Manchester. The meeting aims to provide information about the development and current plans in relation to the Open Tech and the implications for further education. Fee: £2.50. Details from Mrs L. M. Armstrong, Staff Development Unit, Manchester Polytechnic, Bracken House, Charles Street, Manchester.

## Grants

**Bristol**  
Organic chemistry - Professor G. Eglington - £55,623 from the Natural Environment Research Council as a supplementary grant towards an investigation on improved mass spectrometric analytical facilities for organic geochemistry and environmental chemistry. Economics - A. L. Friedman - £66,634 from the SSRC towards an investigation into development of management strategies in data processing. Pharmacology - Dr P. Keen - £60,270 from the MRC towards an investigation on biochemical, immunological and morphological characterization of dissociated adult sensory neurones. Biochemistry - Dr J. G. McCormack - £38,547 for MRC towards an investigation entitled 'Intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions as regulators of mammalian oxidative metabolism'. Anatomy - Professor R. L. Gregory - £46,249 from the Nuffield Foundation as a supplementary grant towards an investigation into testing visual defect related to specific brain deficits. Taste Research Laboratory - Dr A. M. Jordan - £46,101 from the Overseas Development Administration for research into inter-sub-specific sterility in *Glossina*. Applied Special Studies - Professor R. A. Parker - £44,147 as a supplementary grant towards an investigation entitled 'Executive panel on children in care: appointment of research development officer'. Psychology - Dr J. C. Watkins - £42,670 from the MRC for a study of N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor sites in brain by radioactive ligand binding techniques. Mechanical engineering - Dr R. D. Adams, P. M. Threlfall, R. L. C. Feneley of the Avon Area Health Authority - £55,500 from the SERC towards an investigation on devices and materials in the management of urinary incontinence. Dr E. G. Elliston and Dr J. S. C. Parry - £41,150 from the SERC towards investigation on fatigue crack propagation in prestressed concrete. Dr R. D. Adams - £26,200 from the SERC towards an investigation into adhesive failure mechanisms in bonded tests and structures. Dr R. D. Adams - £24,150 from SERC towards an investigation on fatigue crack propagation in prestressed components. Dr R. D. Adams - £24,200 from the SERC for research on adhesive failure mechanisms in bonded tests and structures. Dr T. D. Howes - £10,211 from the SERC towards a Royal Society/SERC industrial fellowship with Newcastle University. Dr R. D. Adams - £24,150 from the SERC towards an investigation into adhesive failure mechanisms in bonded tests and structures. Dr T. D. Howes - £10,211 from the SERC towards a Royal Society/SERC industrial fellowship with Newcastle University. Dr R. D. Adams - £24,150 from the SERC towards an investigation into adhesive failure mechanisms in bonded tests and structures. Dr T. D. Howes - £10,211 from the SERC towards a Royal Society/SERC industrial fellowship with Newcastle University.

**CREST-ITC advanced course entitled 'VLSI architecture'**  
Microbiology/Veterinary medicine: Dr A. B. Linton and M. Hinton - £23,102 from the ARC colonialization of the young animal by chromosome transfer of the *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Salmonella enteritidis* coli; Dr A. B. Linton - £16,281 from the Wellcome Trust as supplementary grant towards a study of experimental and clinical aspects of eye disease caused by herpes simplex virus. Pathology - Professor I. A. Silver - £14,000 from the Nuffield Foundation for studies of connective tissue degradation by macrophages. Mechanical engineering: Dr R. M. Adams and Dr M. A. Hollingsworth - £11,165 towards study on pressure losses in flow across a condenser tube bundle. Inorganic chemistry - Professor F. G. A. Stone - £19,500 from the United States Air Force for study on compounds containing heterometal metal-metal bonds.

**Queen Mary College**  
Mechanical Engineering - D. R. J. Crooks - £30,153 from the SERC for a comparison of solid and gaseous fuel formation in liquid spray combustion for different fuels and break. Professor W. A. Woods - £91,260 from the SERC for the investigation of unburnt hydrocarbons on lean burn high compression, high turbulence spark ignition engine. Oral Biology - £29,426 from MRC for a study of changes in the volume of Vascular, Laccase and Catecholase species in mandibular tissue with age under Dr P. J. Atkinson and Dr A. S. Hallsworth.

**Warwick**  
Biological Sciences - Dr A. C. Curling - £28,156 from the SERC for the expression of the genes encoding ribosomal protein genes while development; Dr M. A. McCle - £45,416 from the SERC for the use of materials in the management of urinary incontinence; Dr E. G. Elliston and Dr J. S. C. Parry - £41,150 from the SERC towards investigation on fatigue crack propagation in prestressed components; Dr R. D. Adams - £24,200 from the SERC for research on adhesive failure mechanisms in bonded tests and structures; Dr T. D. Howes - £10,211 from the SERC towards a Royal Society/SERC industrial fellowship with Newcastle University; Dr R. D. Adams - £24,150 from the SERC towards an investigation into adhesive failure mechanisms in bonded tests and structures; Dr T. D. Howes - £10,211 from the SERC towards a Royal Society/SERC industrial fellowship with Newcastle University.

# Classified Advertisements

To place your advertisements write to:  
The Advertisement Manager,  
The Times Higher Education  
Supplement, P.O. Box 7, New  
Printing House Square, Gray's  
Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.  
Tel. 01-837 1234.

Polytechnics  
Technical Colleges  
Colleges and Institutes of  
Technology  
Colleges with Teacher  
Education  
Colleges of Further  
Education  
Colleges and Institutes of  
Higher Education  
Colleges and Departments of  
Art  
Research Posts  
Administration

Overseas  
Adult Education  
Librarians  
General Vacancies  
Official Appointments  
Appointments wanted:  
Other Classifications:  
Awards  
Exhibitions  
Personal  
Courses  
Conferences and Seminars  
Holidays and Accommodation

Rates:  
Classified Display - £8.25 psc  
Minimum size: 9cm x 1 col  
@ £74.25  
Classified Linage - £1.60 per  
line  
Minimum 3 lines - @ £4.80  
Box number - £2.00  
Copy deadlines:  
Classified Display:  
Friday in the week prior to  
publication  
Classified Linage:  
Monday 10.00 am in the week  
of publication

## Universities

### NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE FACULTY OF LAW

Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the Faculty of Law. The Faculty is especially interested in candidates with postgraduate qualifications in law and relevant teaching/research experience in the following areas: Banking Law, Insurance Law, Shipping Law, Conflict of Laws and Revenue Law. Candidates who have either an interdisciplinary approach to the study of law or who are able to conduct courses on basic legal skills such as trial advocacy, appellate advocacy, and negotiation are also invited to apply.

Gross annual emoluments range as follows:

Lecturer : \$92500- 49850  
Senior Lecturer : \$84300- 74590  
Associate Professor : \$64830- 86600  
Professor : \$57840- 102090  
\$111090-124610

(STC 1) - \$83.85 approx.)

### THE OPEN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS TWO LECTURESHIPS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE (Posts 4277 and 4280)

Applications are invited for Two Lectureships in Computer Science with the Computing Group of the Faculty of Mathematics at the Open University.

The first vacancy (post 4277), which has arisen from a secondment, is temporary and is for a period of two years. The successful applicant would work on a third level undergraduate course on systems software. We are looking for applicants who have played a major part in the design and implementation of at least one major piece of system software. In either a computer industry based environment or in connection with the applicant's academic research. For this post, we would welcome candidates who wish to be seconded from their present position.

The second vacancy (post 4280) is a tenured post. It arises from an expansion of the Computing group's activities in the field of real time software. We are looking for applicants who have been involved in the design and implementation of at least one major piece of real time software, either as a result of their academic research or arising from their job. An interest in software engineering would be an advantage for this post.

### VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND FELLOWSHIP IN METEOROLOGY

Applications are invited for a Fellowship in Meteorology. The appointment will be for an initial period of three years which may be extended to five years, and will be made at the Lecturer or Senior Lecturer level.

Applicants should have research interests either in dynamic meteorology or in topics of synoptic meteorology which involve numerical data analysis. The appointee would be expected to encourage the development of postgraduate research in meteorology within the University, possibly at Master's level, which may derive from interests and activities in various University departments; and to conduct such teaching in the subject, at Honours and undergraduate level within the various relevant scientific disciplines, as shall be mutually agreed with the departments concerned. In particular, this teaching would include an Honours course on Dynamic Meteorology within the curriculum of the Department of Mathematics.

He or she would also be expected to contribute (on an approximately half-time basis) to the general teaching of mathematics and for this reason an interest in numerical analysis would be particularly desirable.

The salary scale for Lecturers is NZ\$21,600 to \$25,884 p.a. and for Senior Lecturers is NZ\$27,088 to \$30,127 p.a.

The closing date for applications is 15th June 1982.

## Open University programmes April 17 to April 23

- 8.20 Great Britain 1750-1930: sources and historiography. Questions of Race: A Study in the Social History of Race (A201); prog 4
- 8.46 Social work, community care and society. A Sociological Framework (A202); prog 3
- 10.10 The earth's structure, composition and evolution. British Geology (A203); prog 4
- 10.20 The environment, economic change and the development of the world. The New World (A204); prog 4
- 11.00 Unbalanced growth and development. Linear Equations (A205); prog 9
- 11.26 Understanding space and time. A Course through to Light (A206); prog 3
- 11.58 Social psychology. Early Interactions (A207); prog 3
- 12.10 Computing and computers. Computing at the Royal Bank of Scotland (A208); prog 4
- 12.18 Further to Light (A209); prog 3
- 12.40 The world's physical resources. Oil (A210); prog 4
- 14.40 The world's physical resources. Coal (A211); prog 4
- 14.60 The world's physical resources. Iron (A212); prog 4
- 14.80 The world's physical resources. Copper (A213); prog 4
- 15.00 The world's physical resources. Zinc (A214); prog 4
- 15.20 The world's physical resources. Lead (A215); prog 4
- 15.40 The world's physical resources. Tin (A216); prog 4
- 15.60 The world's physical resources. Manganese (A217); prog 4
- 15.80 The world's physical resources. Nickel (A218); prog 4
- 16.00 The world's physical resources. Cobalt (A219); prog 4
- 16.20 The world's physical resources. Selenium (A220); prog 4
- 16.40 The world's physical resources. Tellurium (A221); prog 4
- 16.60 The world's physical resources. Silver (A222); prog 4
- 16.80 The world's physical resources. Gold (A223); prog 4
- 17.00 The world's physical resources. Platinum (A224); prog 4
- 17.20 The world's physical resources. Palladium (A225); prog 4
- 17.40 The world's physical resources. Rhodium (A226); prog 4
- 17.60 The world's physical resources. Iridium (A227); prog 4
- 17.80 The world's physical resources. Osmium (A228); prog 4
- 18.00 The world's physical resources. Rhenium (A229); prog 4
- 18.20 The world's physical resources. Ruthenium (A230); prog 4
- 18.40 The world's physical resources. Cadmium (A231); prog 4
- 18.60 The world's physical resources. Mercury (A232); prog 4
- 18.80 The world's physical resources. Thallium (A233); prog 4
- 19.00 The world's physical resources. Lead (A234); prog 4
- 19.20 The world's physical resources. Bismuth (A235); prog 4
- 19.40 The world's physical resources. Polonium (A236); prog 4
- 19.60 The world's physical resources. Astatine (A237); prog 4
- 19.80 The world's physical resources. Francium (A238); prog 4
- 20.00 The world's physical resources. Radium (A239); prog 4
- 20.20 The world's physical resources. Actinium (A240); prog 4
- 20.40 The world's physical resources. Thorium (A241); prog 4
- 20.60 The world's physical resources. Protactinium (A242); prog 4
- 20.80 The world's physical resources. Uranium (A243); prog 4
- 21.00 The world's physical resources. Neptunium (A244); prog 4
- 21.20 The world's physical resources. Plutonium (A245); prog 4
- 21.40 The world's physical resources. Americium (A246); prog 4
- 21.60 The world's physical resources. Curium (A247); prog 4
- 21.80 The world's physical resources. Berkelium (A248); prog 4
- 22.00 The world's physical resources. Californium (A249); prog 4
- 22.20 The world's physical resources. Einsteinium (A250); prog 4
- 22.40 The world's physical resources. Fermium (A251); prog 4
- 22.60 The world's physical resources. Mendelevium (A252); prog 4
- 22.80 The world's physical resources. Nobelium (A253); prog 4
- 23.00 The world's physical resources. Lawrencium (A254); prog 4

- 8.48 The digital computer. Using OPUS 1 (TM21); prog 3
- 10.10 Engineering mechanics. Statics (T21); prog 3
- 10.20 Engineering mechanics. Dynamics (T22); prog 3
- 10.30 Engineering mechanics. Noise and Vibration (T23); prog 3
- 11.00 Biology: form and function. The Red Cell (A200); prog 9
- 11.20 Open Forum. M. OUSA National Conference (A201); prog 9
- 11.30 Advisory Programmes for Applicants: 1. Admission to the OU (A202); prog 3
- 12.16 Principles of chemical process. Fractionation (A203); prog 3
- 12.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. Crystals and Crystals and Crystals (A204); prog 3
- 12.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. Adaptive Radiation of the Molluscs (A205); prog 3
- 13.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A206); prog 3
- 13.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A207); prog 3
- 13.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A208); prog 3
- 13.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A209); prog 3
- 13.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A210); prog 3
- 13.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A211); prog 3
- 14.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A212); prog 3
- 14.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A213); prog 3
- 14.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A214); prog 3
- 14.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A215); prog 3
- 14.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A216); prog 3
- 14.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A217); prog 3
- 15.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A218); prog 3
- 15.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A219); prog 3
- 15.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A220); prog 3
- 15.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A221); prog 3
- 15.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A222); prog 3
- 15.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A223); prog 3
- 16.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A224); prog 3
- 16.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A225); prog 3
- 16.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A226); prog 3
- 16.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A227); prog 3
- 16.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A228); prog 3
- 16.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A229); prog 3
- 17.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A230); prog 3
- 17.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A231); prog 3
- 17.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A232); prog 3
- 17.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A233); prog 3
- 17.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A234); prog 3
- 17.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A235); prog 3
- 18.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A236); prog 3
- 18.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A237); prog 3
- 18.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A238); prog 3
- 18.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A239); prog 3
- 18.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A240); prog 3
- 18.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A241); prog 3
- 19.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A242); prog 3
- 19.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A243); prog 3
- 19.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A244); prog 3
- 19.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A245); prog 3
- 19.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A246); prog 3
- 19.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A247); prog 3
- 20.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A248); prog 3
- 20.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A249); prog 3
- 20.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A250); prog 3
- 20.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A251); prog 3
- 20.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A252); prog 3
- 20.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A253); prog 3
- 21.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A254); prog 3
- 21.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A255); prog 3
- 21.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A256); prog 3
- 21.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A257); prog 3
- 21.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A258); prog 3
- 21.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A259); prog 3
- 22.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A260); prog 3
- 22.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A261); prog 3
- 22.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A262); prog 3
- 22.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A263); prog 3
- 22.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A264); prog 3
- 22.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A265); prog 3
- 23.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A266); prog 3
- 23.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A267); prog 3
- 23.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A268); prog 3
- 23.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A269); prog 3
- 23.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A270); prog 3
- 23.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A271); prog 3
- 24.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A272); prog 3
- 24.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A273); prog 3
- 24.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A274); prog 3
- 24.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A275); prog 3
- 24.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A276); prog 3
- 24.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A277); prog 3
- 25.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A278); prog 3
- 25.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A279); prog 3
- 25.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A280); prog 3
- 25.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A281); prog 3
- 25.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A282); prog 3
- 25.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A283); prog 3
- 26.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A284); prog 3
- 26.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A285); prog 3
- 26.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A286); prog 3
- 26.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A287); prog 3
- 26.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A288); prog 3
- 26.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A289); prog 3
- 27.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A290); prog 3
- 27.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A291); prog 3
- 27.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A292); prog 3
- 27.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A293); prog 3
- 27.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A294); prog 3
- 27.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A295); prog 3
- 28.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A296); prog 3
- 28.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A297); prog 3
- 28.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A298); prog 3
- 28.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A299); prog 3
- 28.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A300); prog 3
- 28.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A301); prog 3
- 29.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A302); prog 3
- 29.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A303); prog 3
- 29.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A304); prog 3
- 29.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A305); prog 3
- 29.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A306); prog 3
- 29.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A307); prog 3
- 30.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A308); prog 3
- 30.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A309); prog 3
- 30.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A310); prog 3
- 30.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A311); prog 3
- 30.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A312); prog 3
- 30.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A313); prog 3
- 31.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A314); prog 3
- 31.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A315); prog 3
- 31.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A316); prog 3
- 31.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A317); prog 3
- 31.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A318); prog 3
- 31.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A319); prog 3
- 32.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A320); prog 3
- 32.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A321); prog 3
- 32.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A322); prog 3
- 32.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A323); prog 3
- 32.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A324); prog 3
- 32.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A325); prog 3
- 33.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A326); prog 3
- 33.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A327); prog 3
- 33.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A328); prog 3
- 33.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A329); prog 3
- 33.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A330); prog 3
- 33.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A331); prog 3
- 34.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A332); prog 3
- 34.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A333); prog 3
- 34.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A334); prog 3
- 34.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A335); prog 3
- 34.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A336); prog 3
- 34.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A337); prog 3
- 35.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A338); prog 3
- 35.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A339); prog 3
- 35.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A340); prog 3
- 35.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A341); prog 3
- 35.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A342); prog 3
- 35.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A343); prog 3
- 36.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A344); prog 3
- 36.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A345); prog 3
- 36.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A346); prog 3
- 36.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A347); prog 3
- 36.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A348); prog 3
- 36.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A349); prog 3
- 37.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A350); prog 3
- 37.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A351); prog 3
- 37.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A352); prog 3
- 37.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A353); prog 3
- 37.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A354); prog 3
- 37.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A355); prog 3
- 38.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A356); prog 3
- 38.10 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A357); prog 3
- 38.20 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A358); prog 3
- 38.30 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A359); prog 3
- 38.40 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A360); prog 3
- 38.50 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A361); prog 3
- 39.00 Crystals and matrix processes: case studies in earth science. The Molluscs (A362); prog 3</





